

BLOCKED THE HARBOR

DARING WORK OF THE NAVY IN SINKING A VESSEL

The "Merrimac" Sunk Across the Santiago Harbor Channel and the Spanish Fleet is Thoroughly Bottled Up.

When Rear-Admiral Sampson decided on Thursday last to close the narrow entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, the coal-laden supply vessel Merrimac was the one chosen for the work. Volunteers were called for.

Although everyone believed certain death awaited them, there were 4000 volunteers. Lieutenant Hobson and six men were chosen and at 3 o'clock Friday morning, the Merrimac, under her own steam, entered the narrow channel under a terrific fire from the Spanish forts. The vessel was riddled with projectiles, but she anchored and swung broadside across the narrow channel. There were ten eight-inch improvised torpedoes below the water line on the Merrimac's port side. They were placed on her side against the bulkheads and vital spots, connected with each other by a wire under the ship's keel. Each torpedo contained eighty-two pounds of gunpowder and a small row boat was at the stern from which the torpedoes could be exploded and the vessel sunk. Hobson and crew gained the boat and touched off the torpedo by an electric attachment, and the Merrimac sank. The channel was closed and, apparently, Admiral Cervera and his Spanish fleet will be unable to escape.

The heroes then tried to row back in the boat to the American fleet. A storm of shot and shell was being hurled across the channel from the Spanish forts. Escape was impossible and the brave officer turned his boat and coolly rowed to the Spanish Admiral's flagship.

He was received on board with distinguished courtesy, and after the bombardment Cervera, with a grace that recalls the chivalrous conduct of our own brave Admiral at Manila, sent a boat later in the day, with a flag of truce to Commodore Schley offering to exchange the heroic prisoners of war. Admiral Cervera's chief of staff, Captain Oviedo, boarded the New York under the flag of truce bearing the announcement of the safety of the Merrimac's men, and reported but two of them slightly injured. He returned with a supply of provisions and money for the prisoners.

The Spanish Admiral was so struck with the courage of the Merrimac's crew that he thought Admiral Sampson should know they had not lost their lives.

After Admiral Sampson had withdrawn his fleet out of the range of Spanish guns, the Spaniards tried to blow up the sunken collier in order to clear the channel, but in this it is not believed they were successful.

SECOND ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Sampson's Ships Four a Storm of Projectiles Into the Forts.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, June 7: The fighting before and in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba continued the greater part of yesterday, from 7:45 a. m. until nearly 11 o'clock. Ten of the American warships maintained a steady and carefully directed fire against El Morro castle and the batteries of Punta Gorda, Socapa and Cinco Reales, in addition to bombarding the Spanish fleet in the harbor.

It appears from the best information obtainable at this place, the cable station connecting with Santiago de Cuba, that immense damage was inflicted on the enemy. The Spaniards admit that the bombardment from the American fleet was most destructive. About 1,600 projectiles are said to have been fired by the American warships, and it seems that the responsive fire from the Spanish forts and ships was scarcely felt at all by the Americans.

The fortifications near the entrance of the harbor are described as being riddled with solid shot and shattered by the explosion of the immense shells fired by the American battleships. The Spanish batteries are understood to have been virtually silenced, and El Morro and the fortifications at Socapa and Punta Gorda are reported to have been demolished by the three hours' uninterrupted hammering of the American fleet.

The attack is said to have been specially directed against Aguadores, a small coast town a little to the east of the entrance of Santiago bay. The idea of the American Admiral, was to land troops and siege guns there, after reducing the defenses of the place, and thence make a close assault upon Santiago which, in view of the present condition of its fortifications, may be expected to yield very soon after the beginning of such an attack.

The Cuban troops maintained throughout the greater part of yesterday an attack by land on Santiago, and the Spanish reports say the garrison was heavily killed and wounded.

The Spaniards admit the loss of twenty-one infantry soldiers severely wounded and say one soldier was killed. But it is believed the losses of the Spaniards were much more heavy. In the naval force the Spaniards say that the officer who was second in command of the partly dismantled

Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" and five sailors and an ensign were killed.

The Spanish sailors wounded, it is asserted, number sixteen men. The Spaniards acknowledge that a great deal of damage was inflicted on the Spanish cruiser "Reina Mercedes" and they say Morro castle shows great gaping breaches in its wall.

Later in the day, it appears, a landing of American troops was effected near Daiquiri, some distance east of Aguadores and near the railroad station connecting with Santiago. Later an engagement took place between the American force and a column of Spanish troops which had been sent against the landing party. The accounts of the battle obtainable here, being from Spanish sources, do not set forth the result, and therefore it is to be inferred that the Americans were victorious and that is the belief which prevails here.

FIGHTING NEAR MANILA.

Insurgents Defeat the Spaniards at All Points.

The latest Manila advices say that fierce fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents continued from May 29 to June 2, and though the Spaniards were worsted at every point they remain as perfectly confident of ultimate victory over the rebels as they are of vanquishing the Americans in a land battle when the United States troops arrive.

In a fierce fight which took place near Manila on May 30 the Spaniards lost 150 men. The Spaniards are fortifying every possible point, throwing up earthworks and erecting sandbag ramparts in every direction. The Americans are closely observing these defensive preparations, but they have not interfered to put a stop to the work, though they could easily do so with a few shots from their warships.

The steady advance of the rebels along the coast is supported by the American gunboat "Petrel" and the Spaniards in the outlying districts are taking refuge in the city of Manila. The rebels hold five important positions within ten miles of Manila, and in capturing them killed 500 Spaniards. The Spanish outposts were reinforced by the addition of 4,000 troops, but on May 31 the Spaniards were forced back along the whole line by hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate character, in which the aggregate loss of the Spaniards was upwards of 1,000 men. The fighting lasted seventy hours.

Aquinaldo has completely subdued Manila by cutting the railroads and holding the rivers by which the food had previously reached the city. If the city is not starved into surrender the rebels may carry it, having increased their number of rifles and field guns.

Caimanera Forts Destroyed.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 8.—A great battle at Caimanera, Guantamano bay, yesterday morning, is reported. Five American ships bombarded the fortifications at 5:30. There was a perfect hail of bombs, to which the Spaniards replied vigorously, but they were ultimately forced to abandon their fortifications and retreat to the town. It is believed that later they abandoned that position also, with the inhabitants. The Spanish commander issued orders to burn Caimanera before surrendering it.

War Summary.

It is reported in Washington that Admiral Sampson, with part of his fleet, is now on his way to Porto Rico to complete the demolition of the forts at San Juan and to capture the city.

San Juan letters sent to Madrid report that the Spanish losses during Admiral Sampson's bombardment were seven killed and seventy wounded. The Governor General's residence was among the buildings damaged.

By the operation of the age limit retirement law Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson will soon become a Commodore.

The companions of Lieut. Hobson in his exploit of sinking the Merrimac at Santiago were: Daniel Montague, Geo. Charette and Randolph Clauson, of the New York (who stowed away on the Merrimac), and Oscar (or Osborn) Degnan, John P. (or George F.) Phillips and John (or Francis) Kelly, of Boston. Steps have been taken for their exchange.

Sentiment in both houses of Congress is unanimous in praise of Lieut. Hobson and his crew. It is probable that the lieutenant will be raised ten numbers and placed at the head of the Naval Constructors.

The Government paid \$342,000 for the Merrimac and then considered her as valuable only as a cork in Santiago harbor.

The Spaniards are preparing a desperate resistance to the expected attack on Santiago de Cuba. Troops are being concentrated and shore defenses strengthened.

A despatch from Port au Prince says that only four Spanish warships are at Santiago de Cuba. The vessels actually there are said to be the Cristobal Colon, one torpedo boat and two auxiliary cruisers.

A Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, said to be the Terror, but more likely the Furor, is reported to have been sunk Friday night by the American squadron off Santiago.

Ten Spanish ships, supposed by some to be the Cadiz fleet, were seen off Martinique steaming rapidly, fishermen report.

A steamer arriving at a Haytian port reported seeing a Spanish cruiser and

two or three torpedo boats at San Juan, Porto Rico.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, President McKinley's mouthpiece in the House of Representatives, publishes a letter in which Gen. Grosvenor declares that Mr. McKinley had "been rushed into war by political agitation," for which Grosvenor blames "newspapers and self-seeking politicians." He also declares that every interest threatened with extra taxation because of the expense of war seeks to escape by urging the taxation of some other interest.

The new War Revenue bill is expected to raise money enough to meet the increased expenses of the Government. In this event the proposed issue of bonds will be deferred or altogether abandoned.

Seven rich corporations, including the Standard Oil and Sugar trusts, have united to fight the gross-receipts and stamp-tax clauses of the War Revenue bill.

Spain's Foreign Minister read at a Cabinet Council a note to be sent to the European powers complaining of America's "infractions of international law." It was reported that the position of our squadron at Manila and of the insurgents there is "unsatisfactory, owing to disease," that Aguinaldo's mission has failed and that the native troops are favorable to Spain.

The St. Petersburg Novosti calls on Europe to end what it calls "a senseless and criminal war," declaring "America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the powers."

Bryan's appointment as colonel of the Nebraska Third was announced by Gov. Holcomb. Mr. Bryan said that a trip to the Philippines would have no terrors for him.

On the staff of Gen. Lee are Algeron Sartoris, grandson of President Grant; Russell B. Harrison, son of the ex-President; a son of Vice-President Hobart and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr.

The spying operations of Lieut. Carranza, as revealed by his published letter, have been laid before Sir Julian Pauncefote, who has cabled the facts to the British Foreign Office. It is expected that Carranza will be invited to leave Cuba.

The Council of Secretaries of the Autonomist Government in Cuba has decided not to allow shipments of sugar to American ports, but will permit such shipments to be made on vessels which have run the blockade and brought in coal and provisions. Madrid learns from Havana that a Spanish gunboat carrying 800 head of cattle has arrived there.

Captain-General Blanco has ordered foreign newspaper correspondents to leave Cuba on penalty of being treated as spies. Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay, died in Japan.

Preparations for sending additional reinforcements to Admiral Dewey are proceeding rapidly at San Francisco.

SPAIN'S RUIN INEVITABLE.

The London weeklies dwell upon the difficulty of following the war operations through the maze of uncertainties. All agree that a prolongation of war spells America's ultimate but costly triumph and Spain's utter ruin.

The "Spectator" says: "The special characteristics of this war will be delay and expense."

The "Speaker" says: "It is clear that Spain is in a very bad way. The economic crisis passes the power of her statesmen to deal with, and the anxiety of the Continent is so great that any disaster to her arms would at once be taken as a fresh occasion for intervention, which could only take the form of convincing her public that honor is satisfied and that she may well dispense with Cuba at least, if not Porto Rico and the Philippines."

Honors for Bellefonte.

Bellefonte will have the honor of raising another company to help fill up the Fifth regiment to the three battalion limit under the second call for volunteers, this assurance being given by Governor Hastings to Captain E. H. Quigley, who returned from Harrisburg the other day. Orders for the organization of the companies will not be issued until late next week, but in the meantime a roll of applicants for enlistment is being made up.

Will be Stopped After July 1.

No woman who marries an old soldier after July 1 will be entitled to a pension when he dies. The old soldier with a comfortable pension has furnished inducements for many a designing woman to wed, especially as his death does not stop the pension. But this will all be changed next year, and the veteran who gets married after that time will have the satisfaction of knowing that he furnishes all the attractions himself.

Late to bed and early to rise, prepares a man for his home in the skies. Early to bed and a Little Early Riser, the pill that makes life longer and better and wiser. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

ORDERS FROM THE BOARD INTERFERING WITH NAVAL ACTION.

The Fleets Hampered by Orders from the Board at Washington.—The President Wants a Kindhearted War.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There are reasons for the statement that too many orders from Washington are seriously hampering and delaying our naval success in Cuban waters. The Spanish fleet would have been located several days earlier than it was had there been no orders from Washington. It was an order from Washington that sent Admiral Sampson to take command of the blockading squadron off Santiago de Cuba, after Commodore Schley had run the game down and was preparing to bag it. This may not affect the fighting of the squadron, but it certainly will not increase its efficiency. Without pretending to say which of the two men is the best to be in command, anyone can see that justice would have allowed Schley, who is in reality Sampson's senior officer—they are both Commodores, Schley the senior, but Sampson was made acting admiral when the war began—to have an opportunity to carry out his plans and get all the glory he could out of capturing or destroying the Spanish fleet. Sampson was ordered from Washington not to attack until the army, which ought to be here by this time, was landed to assist in taking Santiago. It was this order that caused Sampson to blockade the entrance to the harbor, and thereby bring about one of the most heroic deeds of the war—the sinking of the U. S. collier Merrimac in the channel at the harbor entrance by a volunteer crew under Lieut. Hobson. If he couldn't go in after the Spanish fleet, he wanted to make sure that the Spanish fleet could not get out if one of the sudden storms, frequent at this season in those waters, should compel a temporary withdrawal of his ships. Lieut. Hobson and his brave crew, whose daring deed is unsurpassed in naval history, were all captured, but steps are being taken to bring about their immediate exchange for Spanish prisoners held by this government. If the orders from Washington are not for a pacific seige, Gen. Shafter and his army and Admiral Sampson and his squadron ought to be in possession of the Spanish fleet, or so much of it as is afloat after the assault, and of Santiago before this week is ended. They cannot, of course, act contrary to their orders. It is about time for Secretary Long to repeat that fairy tale about Sampson and Schley not being hampered by orders from Washington.

Senator Morgan, of Ala., indulged in some very plain talk, just after the Senate had by a vote of 45 to 31 decided to put the clause for the issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness back in the war revenue bill in place of the clause for the issue of greenbacks which was put in the bill by the Senate Finance committee. He declared that the national bank combination, which he believed to be far stronger in the matter of controlling the destiny of the country than the 150,000 soldiers now in the field for the U. S., was behind the conspiracy to force a bond issue upon the people, and that the government has ever been ridden by such an incubus as this, and no government ought to yield to such an imposition. No surprise was caused by the vote in the Senate, as it had been a foregone conclusion from the first. The Democrats who voted for bonds were, Caffery, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mitchell, and Murphy. The silver Republicans voted solidly against bonds; also the Populists.

The bill, to permit volunteer soldiers in the field to vote at Congressional elections wherever they are stationed, has been favorably reported to the House, from the Elections committee. The report says: "The justice and propriety of permitting our citizen soldiers in the field to exercise their civil rights as voters during their military service will be conceded by all. Our policy as a nation has been to call on a citizen to perform duty as a soldier at any time when his services may be needed. To deny him the right to vote while performing such duty would deprive many of the best of our citizens of all participation in civil government." Senator Wolcott lost his temper and said a number of things that might better have been left unsaid, just because Senator Allen remarked that the money spent by the Bimetallist Commission in going to Europe was uselessly squandered—an opinion held by nearly everybody in Washington. Senator Allen replied without using language as open to criticism as Mr. Wolcott's, closing thusly: "While I do not have the collegiate education of this most distinguished star from Colorado, I have respect enough to refrain from epithets. Now, sir, I have said nothing to offend that

gentleman, and I have no apologies to make to him."

Czar Reed decided to eat that humble pie as privately as possible. In order to avoid caucus action that everybody would recognize as a slap in his face, he has promised to allow the House to vote upon the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii during the present week. It has been hinted, however, that this concession isn't as great as it appears to be, and that Reed held the House up until a combination had been arranged in the Senate that will be strong enough to prevent the Senate voting on the resolution before adjournment. Mr. McKinley's friends are saying that if the Senate doesn't act, he will, by seizing Hawaii as a war measure.

Embezzled \$12,000.

Samuel H. Tuck, clerk at Juniata shops and secretary of the Juniata Building and Loan Association, was arrested on Monday night of last week at his residence in Altoona, charged with the embezzlement of \$12,000 or more from the Juniata Building and Loan Association.

The embezzlement had been going on during the past several years.—Tribune.

Still another swindler. Orin Harvey, secretary and solicitor of the Delaware County Building Association, was arrested on a warrant sworn out, charging him with the misappropriation of \$37,000 of the association's funds. A large number of working people have lost all their savings for years.

Beware of wild-cat building and loan associations they are among the worst of swindlers.

Rise in Land.

We can notice a rise in real estate and farming lands having from five to ten dollars added to the acre. We are in hopes that a gradual increase in the price of land is certain. Farmers will breathe easier under the prospect of seeing their possessions increase in value. Many a farmer has had blue times under the slump in the prices of their real estate and farm products. We hope the future has a good thing in store for the deserving farmer.

CASSANOVA WITHDRAWS.

Hon. J. N. Cassanova, of Philadelphia, has withdrawn as a candidate for congress. This leaves Col. J. L. Spangler the only candidate in this county for congress and he will have the unanimous endorsement of the county Democracy, and a similar endorsement is due him from the district conference, having faced a landslide two years ago at great expense. His nomination will be generally satisfactory and election and redemption of the district sure. All Col. Spangler's energy and ability will be thrown into the pending campaign for a Democratic triumph in the state and district.

No Telegrams from Farmers.

It is claimed that this is the land of the free and the home of the brave; yet look at the conditions! The masses are industrial slaves and money is in the hands of the few. From my seat in the Senate during the tariff debate I saw the desks of chairmen of committees crowded with telegrams from corporations demanding—not requesting—that they be cared for. No telegrams came from the farmers or merchants—they are not represented in congress!—Senator Tillman.

G. A. R. Encampment, Oil City.

For the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, to be held at Oil City, Pa., June 8 and 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from stations in Pennsylvania on June 4 to 8, to Oil City and return, at rate of single fare for the round trip, good to return until June 11, inclusive. June 2-3

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week: John Reynolds, of Huntingdon, and Margaret B. Seibert, of Bellefonte. Fred Taggart and Jennie Waun, of Bellefonte. Irving L. Foster and Nellie O. Patterson, of State College.

A Card.

BELLEFONTE, Pa., June 8, 1898. I beg to announce that I am no longer a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary at the Convention of the 14th Just. I have, however the interests of the party just as much at heart, and therefore ask those who would have given me their support to give careful thought to the selection of a candidate this fall. In explanation of my withdrawal it may be due my friends to say that I entered the field with the expressed determination to spend but one month, the month of May, in canvassing. On April 28th the State Troops were called out and I dropped my campaign and went with them where I spent a portion of the month of May until the Headquarters to which I was attached was broken up by the disorganization of the National Guard, on my return home more time was consumed by sickness and other matters over which I had no control so that it has left me with no time in which to make a sensible campaign, and while I have had the most cordial assurances of support from many loyal Democrats, I feel that I should not enter under the circumstances, that I should not enter any further into the contest.

The voluntary assurance of good will and loyalty from many warm friends over the county has been a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to me and to these I extend my sincere thanks. Yours truly, ROBERT F. HUNTER.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Callings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

When Gladys got her garden dug, And all the seeds were in, The place appeared, as all agreed, As neat as a new pin. With clovepins to mark the spots Where sprouts should soon appear, The buds looked nice and orderly, As they do every year.

But oh! Alas! Eheu! Ah, me! The neighbors keep some hens That cost so much they can't afford Such luxuries as pens. And ere a single day had passed, That garden—Gladys' pride—Was scratched, and scratched, and scratched!— And Gladys simply cried.

Burgess Samuel Shoop has moved into his new house.

Rev. I. P. Neff has located at Knoxville, Jefferson county, Pa.

Warm weather set in last Thursday and signs are for a continuation. There was a heavy hail shower on last Thursday evening in some parts of the county.

Harvest and haymaking are likely to set in a week to ten days earlier than usual.

Mrs. Annie Bowman, of Woodward twp., Clinton county, is enjoying good health at 93 years of age.

The Juniata Valley Campmeeting will begin at Newton Hamilton on August 9, and continue ten days.

Druggist Murray has had his residence down street treated to a coat of paint, which adds greatly to the appearance.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday, June 12: At Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills, 10 a. m.; at Tusseyville at 2 p. m.

Capt. Hugh S. Taylor, of Co. B. 5th Reg., of Bellefonte, has been appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the First brigade, Third division, First army corps.

William Horner, the young man who sustained concussion of the brain in getting off a train at Altoona, on evening of 1st inst., was much improved next day.—Tribune.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Bellefonte Chapter, will be at Old Fort this afternoon, to place the stone marker for Potter's Fort with appropriate ceremony.

From the present indications there will be a dry Fourth in this town next month. One or two towns in the county are trying to get up a celebration and the success will depend largely on the efforts of the next couple weeks.

The Ladies of Progress Grange held a festival in the auditorium on the picnic ground Saturday evening. It was well patronized, and a nice neat sum was realized. The proceeds will be devoted to the new grange hall.

Monday last the Potter township school board met in town to settle up the accounts for the last year. The auditors found the accounts in satisfactory shape. Jacob R. Bible, of near Potters Mills, is the secretary of the board, and he has made most efficient official.

Wm. Mitterling, the cattle dealer of near Tusseyville, shipped a car load on Monday morning from this station that were considered the best and finest lot of stock that have been sent out of this valley for many a day. Billy is quite a good judge, and about every two weeks has a fine load of stock shipped to eastern markets.

E. M. Huyett has plumbers at work putting in bath, closets, etc., in his residence down street. He has had improvements made at the rear, and also expects to make some marked changes at the front. The interior has been remodeled, and when he is through he will have the coziest neatest property in town.

There should not be an idle man in the town if a fellow has the least hankering for a job and to earn a dollar a day. The new water works employ from twenty to fifty, while the new buildings in course of erection give employ to all other mechanics in the community. This is certainly a boom period for the town and all only hope for a continuance.

D. F. Luse intends erecting a building down street for the manufacture of his hydrant. His trade is constantly growing larger, and the hydrant has been adopted in several towns. He was recently granted a patent for it. With additional machinery recently purchased he intends to manufacture and complete all the parts in his own shops. For power he will set up a water motor.

Mulchli Crotzter, of Sugar Run, Clinton county, found one of his cows tearing around through the pasture field as if she was mad. When he finally got near the cow he found a land turtle had nipped the animal's nose and refused to let go. After running through the field bellowing for some time the cow by a quick toss of her head shook the turtle off and resumed feeding.

FIRE ON SANTIAGO.

Reported Battle Between Schley and Cervera.

THE FORTS BOMBARDED.

Advices Indicating That the American Ships Have Forced an Entrance Into the Bay—Fourteen American Warships Engaged in the Bombardment of the Forts—The Naval Officers Discredit Reports.

About 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon an American squadron, composed of fourteen warships, began a bombardment with heavy guns against the forts and the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

The forts of Morro Castle, La Zecapa and Punta Gorda suffered especially. The cannonading was persistent and cannot be said to be destructive. It lasted until 3.45 P. M.

DREW THE BATTERIES' FIRE.

Fortifications at Santiago Were Struck by Many Shots.

For an hour Tuesday afternoon the Massachusetts, Iowa, New Orleans and Vixen, of Commodore Schley's squadron, exchanged shots with the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera and with the land batteries guarding the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, behind which the Spanish fleet was hiding.

The engagement was the first which has occurred between the two naval forces, and was but a prelude to more serious work in the latter part of the week.

No attempt was made by the American commander to bring on a general engagement, it being merely his desire to locate the batteries on the hills above the harbor and to determine the position of the Spanish forts.

Massachusetts Led the Line.

A short time before 10 A. M. Commodore Schley left the Brooklyn for the Massachusetts, on which a battle ship he remained during the fighting. At 1 P. M. the signal to form column was hoisted on the Massachusetts. The New Orleans and Vixen fell in in the order named.

The Massachusetts steamed slowly until about five miles west of the harbor entrance, when she turned in toward the shore. When about 5,000 yards off, she turned east again and bore down on the harbor, the New Orleans being close up and the Iowa half a mile behind.

The flagship gradually increased her speed, and was soon running through the water at the rate of 19 knots an hour. She drew closer and closer to the batteries, and to the anxious watchers on the other ships it seemed that she would never open fire.

A Shot Strikes the Cristobal Colon.

When she passed the harbor entrance by 500 yards a great cloud of white and yellow smoke burst from the two 13-inch guns in her after turret, and two shells rose over the hill, one of them striking the Spanish flagship Cristobal Colon full and fair as she lay at her anchorage, and the other falling close alongside.

The two guns in the forward turret were then fired. Their shells in exploding threw up great jets of spray close to the Colon.

All the shore batteries took up the challenge and began a rapid fire on the Massachusetts. But she was soon beyond their range, and the batteries then turned their guns on the New Orleans. This cruiser had been directed to pay attention to the batteries and to draw their fire as much as possible. She obeyed her instructions to the letter.

Tearing Up Fortifications.

The first shot of the New Orleans located a large battery on the hill above the Morro. It flew straight into the fort, and must have caused much damage, as a cloud of dust and debris rose as the shell burst. A few more shots sent part of the walls of Morro flying into the air, and then the New Orleans confined herself to the batteries, her fire being rapid and extremely accurate. Every shot she fired made trouble for Spain.

The Iowa was next, and like the Massachusetts, devoted her attention to the ships lying within the harbor. Her 12-inch shells made the water fly all around that part of the harbor in which the Cristobal Colon lay. The latter was not seriously damaged, and kept up a fire until long after the American ships steamed out of range.

After the Iowa came the little Vixen, which apparently had no business in a fight where battle ships were engaged. But she scudded along after the Iowa like a fox terrier following a mastiff. When at the proper point she let fly with her one 6 pounder and glided away, promptly conscious of having done her best.

Back for Another Attack.

After the Vixen had passed the forts, the Massachusetts turned again to the westward, followed by the other ships in the same order with the exception of the Vixen, which was ordered to keep out of trouble. The ironclads bore down on the harbor once more. The flagship kept in until less than 4,000 yards from the shore, and then her shells began to rain. This time the shore batteries replied to her served, and the Spaniards replied to the Americans in energetic fashion. But nearly all the shots from the batteries fell short.

American Ships Withdrawn.

They came the New Orleans once more, her long, black guns doing fearful work and tearing up the ground all around the batteries. The Spaniards dropped shells close to the Iowa, as she came by for the second time. Soon the American vessels withdrew.

The Spaniards fired about three hundred shots and the Americans fired about one hundred shots. No American vessel was hit and no one on board an American ship was injured. The Spanish loss was not heavy.

The Spanish ships with the exception of the Cristobal Colon, were behind the hills, but hopefully raised the muzzles of their guns and banged away. The result was what might have been expected. Their fire tore the bosom of the Caribbean sea, but it harmed nothing else.

After the Massachusetts had passed the point where she could fire into the harbor with advantage, she turned to the open sea, the other vessels following her. The fight was then over, as far as the Americans were concerned. Spanish honor, however, demanded that some further destruction of gunpowder be made, so the ships boomed and the land batteries roared long after the American vessels were entirely out of range.

"Worse Gunners Never Seen"

The affair soon became ludicrous, as nearly all of the Spanish shells fell from two to three miles from the vessels at which they were aimed. Worse gunners were never seen. One lusty man with a basketful of brickbats would be capable of as much destruction as the Spaniards seemed capable of creating.

THE NEWS.

Dispatches from Cape Haytien, Hayti, state that Commodore Schley attacked the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and that the advantage appeared to be with the Americans. Navy Department officials say that such a battle could not have occurred.

Two of the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers attacked the battle ship Texas Sunday night but were repulsed.

An attack on Havana is not expected for some months, as the President expects to have 100,000 men well drilled and equipped for it.

The troops embarked at Tampa, it is believed, are to be divided and used in operations against Santiago and San Juan with Schley and Sampson.

Senor Capote, Cuba's vice-president, was a passenger on the steamer Belvedere, wrecked off Cape May, but is believed to have been rescued.

William J. Bryan will get his coloncy, as the War Department has decided to accept the Nebraska regiment which he raised.

The embarkment of troops at Tampa has begun. It is said that they will be used in a land attack on Santiago, but it is also reported that they will be sent to Porto Rico. General Shafter will command this first division.

Iowa, Mississippi and North Carolina are the only States which have not completed their quotas under the first call for volunteers.

It is believed in Washington that Schley has Cervera in tight hole at Santiago, and that lack of coal and provisions will compel the Spanish admiral to make a desperate dash or surrender.

The St. Paul cut off a cargo of coal intended for Cervera, by capturing the British steamer Vestormal as it was heading into Santiago.

American naval officers believe that a second Spanish fleet started this way from Cadiz last week, and the St. Louis was started out from New York to scout for it.

Correct statements of losses in the battle of Manila bay are: Spanish, 101 killed, 280 wounded; American, none killed, eight slightly wounded.

There are now 6,792 men and officers at the regular camp at Mobile and 940 at the volunteer camp. Colonel Cox surrendered to the sheriff of Pickens county an enlisted volunteer of the Second Regiment, who is charged with the murder of J. D. Burgin at Pickensville, Ala., on March 4. Cox had refused to give up the man, but the Secretary of War ordered that he be surrendered.

Two women were drowned at Riverton, N. Y., by the upturning of a skiff in which they were sailing with two men. The men reached shore in safety. One of the drowned women was Mrs. Mary McGill and the other Miss Clara Hazlett, both of Delaware.

Lieutenant Bernardon, of the United States torpedo boat Winslow, and two of the Winslow's crew, with a party of newspaper correspondents, visited the Key West cemetery and placed flowers on the graves of the four Winslow men killed at the battle of Cardenas, the grave of one from the cruiser Marblehead, who fell at Cienfuegos, and the graves of twenty-four Maine victims.

A HOSPITAL TRAIN.

Railroad Cars to Bring Sick or Wounded Men From the Front.

A Washington special says: Surgeon-General Sternberg has taken steps for securing a hospital train for the transportation of invalided troops from the front.

This train is to consist of ten tourist sleeping cars and one dining car, and is to be in charge of a corps of medical officers and attendants. By using all the berths available there will be accommodations for 400 men. The men will be taken from Tampa or Miami, Fla., as the conditions warrant, for transportation to the nearest hospital.

Four general hospitals are ready for the reception of the sick. These are at Key West, Fla., Fort McPherson, Ga., Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Meyer, Va. They are capable at the present capacity of caring for 1,000 men.

The hospital ship Relief will accompany the troops embarked for the West Indies, ready to return at any time with sick and wounded to the United States.

TWO AMERICANS ARRESTED.

Correspondents from Key West Fall Into Hands of Spaniards.

An official dispatch from Havana says that two American correspondents from Key West named Widan and Robinson, (probably Mr. Phil Robinson), have been arrested near Matanzas.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Signor Benedetto Brin, Italian minister of marine, is dead.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, the son of the great Italian patriot, has abandoned his intention of leading an expedition to Cuba to aid the insurgents there.

There was announced for sale at auction the other day in Paris the self-same landau in which Dr. T. W. Evans conveyed the Empress Eugenie from the city in 1870 to take ship at Granville for England.

Mr. Alfred de Rothschild would appear to have a horror of London water. He has every pint of water used in his London house brought up every day in special cans from his wells at Tring, in Hertfordshire.

Governor Powers, of Maine, is an economical executive. Rather than call an extra session of the State Legislature to make an appropriation for the mobilization of the militia, he is defraying the expenses out of his own pocket.

Sir Hubert J. Bingham, Governor of the island of Trinidad, in West Indies, proposed to celebrate the 400th anniversary of its discovery by Christopher Columbus by the issue of a special 2-cent postage stamp of appropriate design.

It was in Cuba that Adelina Patti sang for the first time in public, when she was 14 years old. It was at a concert, and her success was complete.

The anniversary address before the Yale School of Fine Arts on June 1 will be delivered by Robert Swain Peabody, of Boston, on "An Architect's Talk About His Books."

Two of the most famous living Scotchmen are cripples—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scottish scientist, and Dr. James Macgregor, of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher.

Prince Blomberg has very unpleasant recollections of his first school, where, he says, the master believed in a kind of "spurious Spartanism," and provided very tough meat with parsnips for every meal.

The much-talked-of statue of Balzac ordered by the Societe des Gens des Lettres and exhibited by Rodin in this year's Salon, will probably be refused by the society, as it has passed a resolution protesting against the model, in which it "refuses to recognize a statue of Balzac."

Mrs. Lois Nall Jackson, daughter of Sam Small, the revivalist, has started a weekly paper in Atlanta called the Southern Star. It will be devoted to society news and gossip, the drama and music and women's interests generally.

ATTACK UPON SANTIAGO.

Fortifications and Fleet to Be Entirely Destroyed by Sampson.

There is to be nothing left of El Morro and other fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, or of the Spanish warships within the harbor. All are to be destroyed unless they hoist the white flag and surrender. Admiral Sampson has been ordered to capture or destroy Admiral Cervera's fleet and take the city, cost what it may; and Commodore Schley's recent attack, intended primarily to unmask and locate the batteries, was but the preliminary of a battle to the finish. No such easy victory as Admiral Dewey achieved at Manila is anticipated, but the determination is to make it no less complete and decisive. Wholly cut off from Captain General Blanco, owing to the destruction of the railroad formerly operated through the province, and hemmed in by Garcia's small but well organized army of insurgents, Santiago has all along been regarded by the United States as a strategic point of great value on the island. With the coming of Cervera's fleet there was a double prize to be battled for—the city and the ships—and this has precipitated the onslaught.

While it is possible that a part of the expedition of our land forces from Tampa and Mobile may now be on the way—the theory prevailing in some quarters that transports were conveyed by Admiral Sampson on his trip to reinforce Commodore Schley—all indications point to a delay in starting the expedition. Apparently the plan is to rely upon Garcia's men, who were equipped last week with seven thousand rifles and an abundance of ammunition, to do the land fighting while our battle-ships are hammering down the forts. United States troops at Tampa and Mobile will be in readiness to reinforce the insurgents at Santiago, if needed, or to move on to Porto Rico.

Santiago is likely to become the capital of Cuba again, temporarily perhaps, and the Department of Justice, it is said, is now devising a form of government for the Cubans. With the taking of Santiago, the American and Cuban flags will be hoisted side by side.

The seizure and occupation of San Juan will immediately follow the siege of Santiago. The obvious intention of the government is to take Porto Rico before Spain shall have opportunity to sue for peace.

Diplomatists in Washington do not believe the war will be prolonged. They regard the virtual surrender of Spain as inevitable. With no ships to fight with, and confronted by a financial panic, she will only incur greater losses by deferring her appeal for peace. A crushing defeat at Santiago will doubtless lead to pressure upon Spain by two or more of the continental powers to stop the war.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Henri Rochefort, the Paris editor, was slightly injured in a duel with M. Gerault Richard, a socialist Deputy.

An American mission at Tong Chow, China, was looted and burned by natives. The inmates are believed to have escaped.

An extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States is said to have been agreed upon.

A second trial of M. Emile Zola for criticizing the Esterhazy court-martial was begun at Versailles, but was stopped by an appeal of his counsel on the ground of no jurisdiction.

A bill enlarging the suffrage has been introduced into the Japanese Parliament by the premier, Marquis Ito.

A treaty of peace and commerce between France and Ecuador has been signed at Guayaquil.

Fifty-five lives were lost at sea near Calcutta by a collision between the British steamer Mecca and the steamer Lindula, which was towing. The Mecca sank.

A letter from Sierra Leone gives an account of the terrible tortures and indignities inflicted upon the American women missionaries recently massacred near there by natives.

Sir John Thomas Gilbert, a noted Irish historian and antiquary, is dead, aged 69 years.

Chili has ordered out another section of its militia and says it is determined to end finally the boundary dispute with Argentina.

By prohibiting the exportation of bait to the French islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre the colonial government of Newfoundland is expected to cause French and English friction.

M. Lebon, the French minister of the colonies, has offered to resign from M. Meunier's cabinet because he failed of reelection to the Chamber of Deputies.

It was stated in the House of Commons that the Russian agents made a mistake in trying to exclude from Tai-Lien-Wan all foreigners not having valid passports.

MANILA HARBOR IMPREGNABLE.

To Be Made So By Measures Taken By The Administration.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says:

Effective measures taken by the Administration will shortly render Manila Harbor impregnable against Spanish attack.

In connection with the defenses of that harbor I learned that the City of Pekin carried with her to the far East a large number of mines, containing fifty pounds of gun cotton, of the same character as those which were sent to the North Atlantic squadron at the request of Rear Admiral Sampson. Back of these mines will be placed the monitors Monterey and Monadnock, which will shortly start for the far East in tow of colliers, and there is good reason to believe that Rear Admiral Dewey's force will be supplemented in the near future by the gunboat Bennington.

There is talk at the Navy Department of relieving the cruiser Olympia, the flag ship of the Asiatic squadron, and bringing her home. This action was contemplated just before the war broke out, on account of the condition of her machinery.

In withdrawing the Bennington from Hawaii, it is not proposed to leave this Government without an adequate naval representation in those waters. The training ship Molech is now at Honolulu, and the Pensacola, which has just been completed at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and is now in commission, will also probably be sent to that point. These two vessels, it is believed, will be sufficient for the present needs of this Government at Honolulu.

The despatch of the Monterey and Monadnock to the far East will leave the Pacific coast with but the Philadelphia and Yorktown to provide it with protection. The Philadelphia will be placed in commission on July 1, and the Yorktown will not be completed before the fall.

SQUADRON LEAVES CADIZ.

Admiral Camara Will Receive His Orders In The Open Sea.

It is officially announced that the Spanish reserve squadron, commanded by Admiral Camara, has left Cadiz. Before going on its destination, the squadron will maneuver probably for several days in the open sea, afterward immediately sailing for the Philippine Islands, Cuba, or Tientsin, as the government may judge most opportune.

The squadron is understood to be composed of ten to twelve vessels.

HUGE CANNON FORGING.

Bethlehem Iron Company Ships One That Cost \$70,000.

The Bethlehem, (Pa.) Iron Company has made and shipped to Watervliet Arsenal the largest cannon forging ever turned out in America. It is the first one of the sixteen-inch group ordered for Sandy Hook. A special train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad rushed the forging to the assembly shop at Watervliet. The bare cost of forging is over \$70,000.

CHASE BY TUG LEYDEN.

Encountering Three Gunboats Off Cardenas, She Boldly Drives Them Off.

The tug Leyden, which has been scouting along the northern coast of Cuba, had an adventure with three small Spanish gunboats at Cardenas.

The Leyden has been playing hide-and-seek with the enemy's gunboats for some time without an encounter. Thursday morning before breakfast she ran into Cardenas harbor to a point within five miles of the city.

There are two lines of keys and the Leyden had just skirted the outside line when she sighted three Spanish gunboats beyond the inner line, slowly moving toward the sea. The tug sent in a couple of shots from her six-pounders. The Spaniards evidently thought she was backed up by big warships, for they promptly withdrew without replying the challenge of the bold little craft, which scudded out to sea again.

The Spaniards, it is announced, are filling Cardenas harbor with old hulks, boilers and other obstructions in order to prevent the entrance of the American ships.

TERROR AT SAN JUAN.

Alleged to Have Evaded Our Warships on Guard There.

It is announced that the Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Terror has arrived at San Juan de Porto Rico, having evaded the American warships which were watching for her.

Bagley's Death Reunites Them.

Decorations Day was observed at Raleigh, N. C., in a unique manner. The ceremonies were to have been held at the National Cemetery, but a rain caused a change of program, and after the graves had been decorated the services were concluded at the chapel of the Confederate Soldiers' Home. There Col. Charles F. Meserve, a Federal soldier, addressed an audience, mainly composed of Confederate soldiers. Colonel Meserve dwelt upon the death of Ensign Worth Bagley and declared that it forever sealed the death of sectionalism. The grave of Ensign Bagley was decorated with flags and flowers.

Death of Cyrus C. Carpenter.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa, is dead, aged sixty-nine.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Indianapolis cooperers struck. France has 500,000 unionists.

Japan has fourteen labor unions. Dublin has a hair dressers' union.

Cleveland has a servant girls' union. Russia has 1,200,000 factory operatives.

Canada has 8,000 shirt and collar-makers. Greater New York has 270 paper box mills.

Newark bluestone cutters won eight hours.

Electric railways are multiplying in Japan.

New York has 6,000 union painters and decorators.

Oakshoe asphalt laborers struck for \$1.50 a day.

Covington (Ky.) Union Label League has 600 members.

The majority of Milwaukee's plumbers were their demands.

Japan has 1,122 telegraph offices and 4,861,622 agriculturists.

Twenty-seven unions of the horsehoers enjoy the nine-hour day.

Cleveland hot water cutters want the eight-hour day on June 1.

A Denver dealer was fined \$25 and cost for selling impure milk.

One hundred printers are at work on "Big Six" farm near New York.

Denver merchants refuse to post in their windows anti-slavery bills.

Buffalo electricians declare that the ten-hour day shall not be re-introduced.

Each Omaha printer-soldier's family will be paid \$5 a week during the war.

Frisco musicians forced a department store to employ union musicians exclusively.

Detroit peddler's license costs \$25.

Cleveland coremakers want \$2.50 a day.

Northumberland (Wales) coal miners have accepted an advance of 7 1/2 per cent.

Eight Boston cooperers imported to take the place of Chicago strikers, have returned to the Hub.

Three New York City servants discharged from their positions have begun suit for reinstatement.

All jewelry stores at Tacoma, Wash., and all shoe shops save one, are closed at 6 p. m. every day.

Chicago Electrical Mechanics' Union has succeeded in increasing the wages of its members 75 cents a day.

Racine (Wis.) hodcarriers struck for 30 cents an hour. Mayor Graham conceded the advance to his employees.

The New York Master Horsehoers' Association declares that the work of the State engineers is unsatisfactory.

ARMY ON THE MOVE.

Orders Issued the Troops to Start for Cuba.

GEN. MILES TO TAMPA.

There Will Be Four Military Expeditions—Arms and Ammunition Sent to the Insurgents, Who Will Meet the American Troops—Advantage Taken of Cervera's Inability to Prevent Landing of Troops.

A Washington special says:—The military invasion of Cuba has begun. Unless the orders of the War Department miscarry, at an early hour Tuesday morning the troops that have been gathered at the Gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fastest that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered, ready to receive the troops. They will accommodate about 35,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the Gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible, with safety and comfort, to carry a much larger number of men aboard a ship than would be admissible in the case of a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started, where they took ship, where they are bound, are questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refuse positively to answer. They have no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. Therefore nothing of the details of his first movement can be learned. There is suspicion that the start will be made from Tampa and Mobile, and it is probable that in such cases the fleets of transports will converge at Key West, to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson has provided to ensure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida Straits, to ensure them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

Four Military Expeditions.

It is probable that there will be no less than four separate military expeditions, and that these will be landed at four different points. Whether Porto Rico is one of these points or not cannot be learned. Before the entire force which it is proposed to use in Cuba can be landed, the transports must make four separate voyages across the straits. Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent.

The government already has sent expeditions to a large number of points on the islands, and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the War Department that a sufficient number of the insurgents have been armed to constitute a very effective support for the troops as they land.

A war conference was held at the White House, at three o'clock Monday afternoon, between the President and his two war secretaries, Alger and Long, and Major General Miles, in command of the army. Vice President Hobart, who accompanied the President to Arlington and returned with him to lunch, was present a part of the time, and Secretary Day, who had just returned to Washington, also dropped in during the conference. After the entire situation, naval and military, had been gone over, Secretary Long retired, and Secretary Alger and General Miles remained to discuss more in detail the military operations now about to be put into execution, as a result of the definite official confirmation that the Spanish fleet is securely held within Santiago harbor. Naturally, those who participated in the conference observed strict reticence regarding it. It was stated, however, in an authoritative quarter, that the discussion had covered the entire range of naval and military operations, with particular view to the active movements about to begin. General Miles brought with him a memorandum showing the exact disposition of the military forces now concentrated at various points throughout the country, with the number of men at Tampa and other Southern points, ready for embarkation.

Orders Sent to Move.

He also made known that immediately following the receipt of definite information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, he had gone to the War Department and had issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion, and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. Further than this, those attending the conference would not discuss their plans.

It was said at the War Department that chief reliance would be placed, at the outset, on the United States regulars, most of whom are centered in Florida, and in such volunteer regiments as were thoroughly equipped and reasonably well-seasoned for service. Although the officials would not state how many troops are available for immediate active service, it is roughly estimated that there will be about 20,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers at Tampa. These include seventeen regiments of regular infantry and fourteen regiments of volunteer infantry, twelve battalions of artillery and five regiments of regular cavalry. The infantry force, regular and volunteer, is about 28,000 men, the cavalry about 4,000, the artillery about 1,500. How many of these have been or will be dispatched to any given point or to several points is not disclosed, as that is part of the secret campaign plans of the government. Back of this force are other available regiments at Mobile, New Orleans and other points easily accessible to Tampa. Still further back is the large volunteer camp at Chickamauga.

Aside from the troops already specified, there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various Southern points.

It is understood to be the plan—although as to this there is no precise statement—to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports, as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force always ready for embarkation from Florida.

ADVISES FROM DEWEY.

Blockade is Rigidly Maintained—Illness of Capt. Criddle.

The Navy Department made public the following dispatch:

Hongkong, May 27, 1898.

Via Cavite, May 25.

Secretary Navy, Washington:

No change in the situation of the blockade, is effective. It is impossible for the people of Manila to buy provisions, except rice. The Captain of the Olympia (Criddle) is deemed by medical survey. Is ordered home. Leaves by Occidental and Oriental steamship from Hongkong the 28th. Commander Lambert appointed commander of the Olympia.

DEWEY.

CARE OF SOLDIERS' FEET.

These Hints Are Intended for Women Who Wish to Help Men Friends.

A good many soldier boys who are fitting themselves for experience in Cuba have been induced by their well-meaning but ignorant friends to purchase a lot of refined sulphur to wear in their boots by way of a preventive against yellow fever.

Good, clean wheat flour would be quite as effective as far as warding off the yellow jack goes, and would do very much less harm in the boots of an infantryman. Any woman knows, or ought to know, that the best part of a warrior's strength lies in his feet. Long, rapid marches have won almost as many battles as steady courage and good marksmanship. Therefore, it behooves sweethearts and wives to frown on the sulphur superstition, and before sending their country's defenders to the front take some of the following precautions: Just suggest to your brave, good man to buy his boots close in the heel and broad in the toe. If his feet are in a state of tender irritation, as the feet of city dwellers are apt to become just at the advent of spring, persuade him to let you poultice the particular sensitive spots for a couple of nights in succession.

A little flaxseed meal into which boiling water and a bit of sweet cream is stirred makes the proper poultice. It must be tied on the foot while quite warm and kept there all night. The way it draws inflammation

GREEN BANKS OF A RIVER.

Green banks of a river, an' takin' of my ease—
Fur-off sounds of cattle-bells—honey-huntin' bees,
An' blossoms drappin' roun' you when the wind creeps through the trees
Green banks of a river, an' takin' of my ease.

Green banks of a river—do jest as you please—
Friend to all the singin'-birds, an' brother to the breeze,
No bullets whizzin' roun' me—no forts to shell an' seize—
Green banks of a river, an' takin' of my ease!

Green banks of a river; clover to your knees
In meadows cool with shadders—the blossoms an' the bees—
The singin' of the mockin' birds—the "howdy" of the trees—
Green banks of a river, an' takin' of my ease!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Debbie's Wages.

"Can't have it," said Farmer Colt shaking his head solemnly. "There's no use a-talking, Deborah, you can't have it. Crops are all poor this year; the rain has nigh a'most spilt the hay; that there cow died the other night; and help is not onl' lazy and sassy, but charges more'n I ever heard tell on before. Silly, indeed! Why, my mother never had a silk gown to her name. She had too much sense, and you'd orter tasted her butter."

It was a striped silk, black and blue, that had just arrived with the fall stock at the store and the recipient of the lecture was blue-eyed Debbie Colt, her father's only daughter, who certainly earned what her father called "her salt," with her two pump little hands. Morning, noon and evening she was busy, taking upon her shoulders all the work that her dead mother had done in her lifetime, and with no help to speak of in the kitchen or dairy. It was a hard life, and when winter came and there was a little amusement to be had, a few parties, a lecture or two, perhaps a sleigh-ride, is it any wonder that Debbie experienced the natural wish for a little finery that is common to all woman-kind? Can one blame her as the father did for wishing once in her life for a really nice dress?

"It's only a dollar and a half a yard, pa," she began again, "and I can make it myself. I—"

But this time the old man roared: "Didn't I tell you to shut up!" And Deb. closed her lips and went away tearfully to set the table for supper.

Perhaps the dishes did come down on the table with little bangs. Perhaps the knives were not so softly and tenderly laid down. At all events, pretty soon someone who had been standing outside the door burst into a low laugh and cried out:

"Well, I never, Debbie Colt! Anybody can see you're mad by the way you sot the table. What's happened?"

"Oh, come in, Mrs. Fish," said Debbie, too cross to smile. "Come in and sit down. There's nothing much the matter, only the old story. You know how close pa is, and you know how shabby I am, just as well as I can tell you. I shall just have to shut myself up all winter, for to go out in that horrible green merino, with half the color faded out, I won't, no, indeed. The very girls at the factory look better. Sally Parker fixes up as if she were a princess, every Sunday. Pa is rich and needn't be so mean."

"Old folks get near as they get on," said Mrs. Fish, "and men folks worst of all, I do believe; but I don't know but what there's a way for you to get your dress, after all, if you ain't too stuck up to earn it, and if your pa would let you. There ain't so much to do now, and old Marthy Grey would do up the chores for you. She is always glad to hire round for her keep."

"Oh, pa wouldn't mind," said Debbie, pausing in the act of putting down a dish of apple sauce. "What is it, Mrs. Fish?"

"Well," said that lady, rummaging in her pocket—"well, I'll tell you. Oh, here it is! Old Mrs. Doughty, up on the hill—first-class family, you know, and regular stylish house—she's lost her sight, you know—that is, pretty nigh. She can see to go about, but 'tain't safe to go alone; and she can't read, nor sew, nor nothin'. Well, to-day her son was speakin' to me, and he said he'd like to get a young lady to wait on his mother. Not a servant, says he, but a companion—one that can read well and would do everything a daughter could. It wouldn't be for long—only a couple of months—for they're going to Europe then; but meanwhile you'd earn your dress for quite a spell. Oh, here it is—his card I was lookin' for. He wrote down what he was willing to give, and all."

Debbie took the card and regarded it thoughtfully.

"It's September now," she said, "and at \$40 a month I should have \$80 by November. I never have had so much as \$10 at a time in my life. I'll do it, Mrs. Fish—that is, if I should suit. I can read aloud nicely, I know; and perhaps I shall suit. Pa's consent I'm sure of."

And so, after an interview with old Mrs. Doughty, the matter was settled. Debbie was a pleasant girl when she was not tormented by undesired reproaches, and the life at the house on the hill was new and pleasant to her. The refinement of manners—the elegance of all arrangements—were new revelations to her, and she was adaptive by nature. Unconsciously she soon spoke in lower tones, moved more elegantly and less those bad habits of speech which were the result of asso-

ciation with uneducated people; and she did her duty well and was kind and faithful.

The old lady needed her every hour of the day, but she did not weary; and, somehow, there was compensation for all fatigue in the pleasant evenings when Mr. Charles Doughty, coming home from the city, made himself as agreeable to the new inmate of the house as though she had been a guest.

"If I only had a brother like that," Debbie often thought; "if this were my home, how happy I should be!"

So the days glided by. Her first month's wages were paid, but Debbie had lost her desire for the striped silk. A heavy black silk, like those worn by Mrs. Doughty, had become her object now. Two month's salary would buy this. So she hoarded the crisp notes carefully. The dress should have a train and a little lace ruff, and it should fit her neatly and not be the shapeless bag that Miss Bones, the village dressmaker, believed she would let Charles Doughty see her in this—once, at least, she would prove that she could look like a lady. She hated the green merino now worse than ever, for, hide it beneath white aprons as she might, she could not hide its spotiness.

And yet Mr. Doughty was so polite, so courteous, so kind.

"What a happy woman his wife will be!" thought poor little Debbie.

Once indeed he had even taken her for a walk when she had a sick headache, and he had looked at her so sweetly. No one was so handsome, so grand. And then Debbie found tears in her eyes; she could not guess why. "Oh, to stay here forever!" she sighed.

But alas! the happiest days fly fastest. The two months were drawing to an end. There was talk about the European trip, and one day Mrs. Doughty put the last month's wages into poor Debbie's palm.

"I can't pay you for all you've done for me," she said. "But I know (Debbie had been confidential) that you want a black silk. I've made it a little more—and you can go down today and buy it, and let me feel it when you come home. I'm a good judge of silk by touch, even now."

And Debbie felt wonderfully rich, as with a hundred dollars in her purse, she was hurried cityward by the flying train. But somehow she was not happy as she had hoped to be. She should have the dress—but her old life of thankless toil would begin again, and her friends were going to leave her. The sea would roll between her and the kind old lady and splendid Mr. Charles.

"I don't feel as if I could buy it," said Debbie to herself, as she walked up Broadway. "What do I care for the rest of the people in the place—for stupid Jack Brown and silly Bill Butters. Not a bean in the place worth having. No one interesting or pleasant. They can't be agreeable or polite; all they can do is to grin and try to kiss you. Oh, I detest them all. And the only man worth anything in the world I shall never see again."

Poor Debbie, her mind was far away, but her feet trod the city streets, and New York is not the place to go into dreamland in. Abstraction written on her face, and her reticule loosely held in her hand, the country girl was an object calculated to attract the attention of the first evil-disposed individual who met her. And very soon two young men in shabby clothes, with low, evil faces, stumbled up against her, reviled each other for "hitting against the lady," and while she, confused and alarmed, endeavored to get out of their way, snatched her reticule and fled.

The next moment, rid of her dreams for the time being, Debbie realized the fact that she was alone and penniless in a great, strange city.

"What shall I do?" she asked herself, as the tears filled her eyes. "The dress is gone, of course, but how am I to get home again? Will they take me on the cars without money?"

Stories of passengers who had been set off in swamps or tumbled over bridges, for lack of tickets, rushed into her memory. She had not a friend in New York. It was such a wicked place. Robbed now, might she not be murdered next? People looked at her curiously. An impudent foreigner leered at her. A dingy man approached and clutched her arm. He only meant to beg, but the girl's nerves were quite unstrung by this time, and she gave a little scream and turned to run. This time some one caught her hand.

"Oh, please don't kill me," sobbed Debbie.

But the hand was clasped more tightly.

"What is the matter, Debbie? Don't you know me?" said a voice, and there was Mr. Charles Doughty.

"Oh, thank goodness!" sighed Debbie, and clung to him as though her life were in danger.

"Take my arm, little country girl," he said. "New York is enough to distract one unused to it. And what is it? Are you lost? Have you been frightened?"

"Not exactly," said Debbie, "but I've been robbed, and I began to think I should not get back home. Oh, how good you were to find me! But, I declare, I wonder you are not ashamed of me in this shabby dress, as if my father were a beggar, not the rich man he is—and so excited, and all. I think perhaps you'd better not let me take your arm. I shall disgrace you, Mr. Doughty; I shall indeed. I declare it's blue in some places and yellow in others."

"I'm not looking at your gown, Debbie," said Mr. Charles. "I don't think any one could if it were shabbier than it is."

"It's well for me, for I shan't have another soon," said Debbie, with a sigh for the lost purse. "Is this the way to the depot, Mr. Doughty?"

"No," said the gentleman. "We are going to lunch first. You must be starved. And so the money is gone, poor child?" and he patted the hand upon his arm, and Debbie's color rose.

Her soft little face with the flush upon it—her blue eyes shining through long lashes—the golden hair—kinking itself into little waves upon the temples, as it would, being naturally curly, not crimped—made a pretty picture. Charles bent his head lower and looked at her.

"Little one," he said, tenderly, "have you been happy with us?"

"Happier than I ever have been before," said she, from her heart.

"And you like my mother?"

"I love her," said Debbie, looking up.

"Do you like me?" whispered Charles Doughty.

Debbie looked down; and for the first time she knew that she might have given him the same answer.

He knew it, too.

"Debbie, darling," he whispered, "if you like me enough to be my wife, we can all go to Europe together. I intended to ask you before I went, at all events, but I could not be sure some village beau was not before me. There is no one—there, Debbie?"

"There is no one like you in all the world," said Debbie.

And then they went in and had lunch together; with which prosaic termination we leave the rest to the reader's imagination.—New York News.

LAWS OF ABYSSINIA

Are Based on the Theory of "An Eye for an Eye."

The laws of Abyssinia are primitive, and based on those of the Israelites, "An eye for an eye." There are neither law courts nor lawyers; both plaintiff and defendant plead their own cause. Formerly, prior to the appointment by King Theodore of executioners, the guilty person, in case of murder, was slain in exactly the same manner in which he had taken the life of his victim. For instance, if a man killed another with a sword, the avenger of blood had to use a similar weapon. If death had been caused by blows from a club, a club was used to take the life of the murderer. This law most unjustly operated even in cases of manslaughter; and the life of a man who unwittingly and unintentionally had caused the death of another could be demanded by the relatives of the deceased. Among many others, an instance of this kind was once related to me. Two men were cutting grass on the side of a precipice, and when they were about to descend one of them fastened the end of a rope round his companion's body to lower him down the cliff, and attached the other end to the trunk of a tree. Accidentally the man to be lowered slipped before all was ready, and a coil of the rope becoming entangled round his neck he was strangled. His comrade, on subsequently descending by slipping down the rope, was horrified to find him dead at the bottom, and hastened to the village to report the circumstance. The judge passed a sentence of manslaughter and ordered a fine of \$150 to be paid to the widow. The widow, however, refused the compensation and demanded the literal carrying out of the law. After some deliberation it was agreed that she should carry her point, and the unfortunate and perfectly innocent man was sentenced to be hung with the same rope which had caused the fatal accident; the rope was, accordingly, fastened round his waist, and a coil of the same passed around his neck, and he was hauled up a few feet from the ground, suspended a few moments and then lowered again. The widow believing him from an appearance to be dead was satisfied; but the relatives of the victim hastened to him and applied restoratives, which were so effective that in course of time he got up and walked away. The widow was furious, and demanded that the sentence should be again enacted, adding: "Next time I will hold on to his feet until he is dead." The judge, however, declared that justice must be tempered with mercy, and her demand was not complied with.

A Big Boiled Dinner.

Cooks in large hotels and boarding houses may think they get up meals on a large scale, but when it comes to wholesale cookery the little village of Liss, on the London and Southwestern Railway, discounts them all. At a barbecue held there not long since, an ox was boiled (not roasted, which at one time was quite common) whole, more as an experiment than anything else. This is how they did it: A large hole was dug in the ground and lined with brick. Inside this a tank large enough to hold the ox was built. The carcass was then lowered into the tank, having been first placed in a case formed by heavy cross bars to which chains were attached. Pulleys from a scaffolding above were used to raise and lower the ox. Many vegetables, such as carrots, onions, cabbage and potatoes, were boiled with the meat, thus making many gallons of rich, delicious soup. The boiling required seven hours.—Chicago Record.

Gold Fish Raising.

In Oldenburg, Germany, is one of the largest gold fish farms. More than a hundred small ponds contain the fish in all stages of growth, the little ones carefully kept from the rapacious big fellows of eight inches, which would be delighted to eat their helpless brethren. In spite of this, the gold fish is a great coward, and a tiny fish with the courage to attack it can frighten it almost to death. That the demand for goldfish is large is shown by the fact that from the fish farms of Oldenburg over 300,000 fish are sent to market every year.

ARMY RATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT DRAWING HEAVILY ON THE COUNTRY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

One of the Most Difficult Problems of the War is How to Feed Soldiers in the Field—What Constitutes a Ration.

One of the most difficult problems of war has always been the feeding of an army in the field. Various plans have been tried from time to time by the different countries of the world to supply the troops with a food that would nourish and sustain them through long marches and hard times and at the same time be as compact and light as possible, so that it could be easily carried. The Governments of the United States, France and Germany have experimented for many years for the purpose of finding out what constitutes such a food, but with no definite results.

Numberless beef tablets and extracts have been manufactured and offered as substitutes for what the soldier now eats, but all have been rejected on the ground that while they might do in an emergency they would not prove of much use in a prolonged campaign. The average soldier prefers his beef and pork to a tablet, no matter whether it is easily carried or not.

In our army today the soldiers generally carry from one to three days' rations in his knapsack. Very rarely does he carry more than enough for three days, unless the regiment is making a forced march or is far from its base of supplies. Under no circumstances does he carry more than ten days' rations, which is a very heavy load. A man's rations for a day consists of the following: Beef, 20 ounces; mutton, 20 ounces; or pork, 12 ounces; or bacon, 22 ounces; flour, 12 ounces; or 1 pound of hardtack. Vegetables, such as beans, rice or peas, in small quantities, and coffee, sugar and potatoes.

The meat bill is sometimes varied, so that instead of beef or mutton the troops have dried, fresh or pickled fish. When in camp the men generally have fresh bread, but in the field the hardtack and salt beef takes the place of soft bread and fresh beef. The advantage of salt beef lies in the fact that it keeps much more readily than fresh. Fresh beef and pork are practically useless in a warm climate.

In each company there is a Commissary Sergeant, who attends to the rations of his company. He is next in command to the regimental Commissary Sergeant, who, in turn, is subject to the orders of the Commissary of the brigade. At meal time the Commissary Sergeants see that the rations of each man are turned over to the company cooks, who prepare them. A supply wagon-train usually follows the troops, but it is sometimes happens that the army strikes off from its source of supplies and depends on the country throughout which it is passing to furnish sufficient food.

Often the soldiers economize, and by saving part of their rations sell what remains back to the Government. With the money thus procured they buy soap, candles or other necessities.

Just now an enormous quantity of supplies is being shipped from the East and West to Chickamauga and other mustering points. Carloads of canned and fresh meats leave constantly from Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. The Government has established supply depots at the most important and convenient points throughout the country and the stores are assembled there.

The big meat packing firms make a contract with the Government to furnish so much meat, and the great demand made upon these firms has resulted in raising the price of meat considerably. Since the beginning of the war pork, bacon and beef have continued to advance in price.

A prominent army officer who is now stationed in New York City, in speaking about the army said: "We have men come in here every day with samples of beef extracts and tablets, which they offer in the hope that the Government will buy from them. Here is something from a New York manufacturer," he continued, picking up a small vial holding about one ounce of liquid.

"This, its agent says, will take the place of half a pound of beef, but I doubt if it does. I don't think I should want to live on this stuff."

"You see, the principal thing in preparing food for the soldiers is to find something which is as free as possible from water. To compress the meat is the proper way to get the water out of it, and the canned beefs which are made by the Western firms are about the best thing yet offered for an army food which has the qualities of being both light and nourishing."

In the Franco-Prussian War the Germans thought they had discovered the correct thing in a sort of small sausage. It was found to be of little use, however, when it came to the test. It has been the same way with everything else of the kind.

"What does it mean when we hear that a regiment of 1,000 men has ten days' rations?" was asked.

"It simply means," he answered, "that each man has rations for ten days, a very unusual thing by the way. It takes about 750 pounds of pork or bacon to supply 1,000 men, or 1,250 pounds of fresh beef. Mutton is sometimes used when it is no higher in price than beef, and a regiment of 1,000 men would need about 800 pounds of that. Beans, rice and peas are carried in small quantities, and we also allow a little salt, vegetables and sugar."

"The food list is slightly different when the regiment is traveling from what it is in camp. When a body of men is on a journey we generally give out what we call 'traveling rations' for so many days. After four days of

traveling we allow each soldier one pound of canned tomatoes, but when the men get to camp they resume the regular diet. Here is a table of traveling rations. This will suffice for 100 men for one day: Soft bread, 112½ pounds, or hardtack, 100 pounds; canned beef, 75 pounds; baked beans, 1-pound cans, 33 pounds; coffee (roasted), 8 pounds; sugar, 5 pounds, and coffee (raw), 10 pounds.—New York Sun.

TRAIN'S RACE WITH A CYCLONE.

An Exciting Contest in Which the Former Came Out Winner.

Thomas Snively of Columbus, Ohio, a passenger on the Union Pacific train which ran a race for an hour with a tornado through Nebraska relates his experiences in a highly interesting manner.

"It was the grandest sight I ever saw," said Mr. Snively. "I have had cyclones pass over me and under me and around me, but I never before beat one in a race. It was about 3 o'clock, twenty-five miles west of Wood River, Neb., that the sky began to darken. It became so dark I could not read. Looking over the prairie to the southwest, I saw a black funnel, reaching from a heavy cloud to the earth. It seemed to be about five miles away, coming in our direction. The thing looked to be about six feet in diameter, but I presume it was several hundred. I knew at a glance what it was and what it meant if it struck that train. Soon everybody in the train knew what was following us, and there was almost a panic in our car."

"Between the cyclone and our train there was hardly a blade of grass to impede its progress, and it seemed to be chasing right after us."

Fifteen minutes after the funnel appeared, it seemed to gain three or four miles on us, and when we passed through Wood River it did not appear to be half a mile away. The train was going at a great speed, but our prairie flyer was going faster. The cyclone was preceded by a gale that seemed to be destroying everything in its path. Flocks of birds could be seen flying ahead of the funnel. Some of these came so near the train in their flight that they struck the window through which I was looking.

"We went through the little town of Wood River like a shot. There was not a person in sight in the town. Evidently everybody had taken to the storm cellars. The funnel that had been following us now seemed to be losing ground, and we began to breathe more freely, but our joy was short-lived, for the thing soon began to creep up on us again. The train seemed to increase its speed every foot. When we were some distance from Grand Island the cyclone fell back and seemed to change its course to the south. Finally it disappeared entirely."

A Strange Request.

Lieut. Yoshitomi Fukagawa of the I. J. N., left behind a curious request to his family a few days prior to his death, which occurred the other day in his native district of Hizen. He observed to his family that as he has never had the time to investigate religious questions deeply enough to enable him to determine which faith he should embrace, he was neither prejudiced against nor partial toward any form of religion. However, he himself was of opinion that his soul would perish with the cessation of life, while his remains would crumble to dust. Therefore he did not wish to have any religious service performed on his behalf. The funeral, also, should be as simple as could be, and flowers and similar offerings be strictly declined. No announcement should be made of his death to his friends until four or five days after the funeral. Two or three weeks after his death his relatives and friends should be invited to a banquet, and they should be asked to enjoy the occasion as heartily as possible. At the funeral, also, nobody should accompany the bier; except, if considered necessary, one or two representatives on behalf of the family and relatives might follow the remains to the grave. The tomb was to be of the simplest description, only his name being inscribed upon it. A memorial tablet was entirely tabooed.—Japan Times.

Chickamauga.

The word Chickamauga, like a great many other proper names of places in this country, is of Indian origin. It is said to be a Cherokee name, signifying "the river of death," and, according to a legend which has floated down among the Indians, the stream received its name from the accidental drowning of the people of a village by a sudden rise attributed to a cloudburst. Chickamauga is another name of similar character, the Indian word signifying "turkey lick," or a place where turkeys are wont to assemble. Chicopee, the name of a town in Massachusetts, signifies "the place of birch bark," and Chicago, or Chos-ego, which we have corrupted into Chicago, is variously translated as the "playful waters" or the "destitute place." It has also been interpreted as "the place of the wild leek," or pole-cat plant, and which of the three translations is correct must be left for the antiquarians to settle among themselves.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The number of soldiers on duty in the Federal army during the Civil War is given as follows: July 1, 1861, 183,585; January 1, 1862, 327,304; January 1, 1863, 698,802; January 1, 1864, 611,250; January 1, 1865, 620,924; May 1, 1865, 797,807.

On the Canadian Pacific Railway there are carriages over seventy-seven feet long.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Up-to-Date Jokes and Witticisms From the Comic Papers.

DEWEYZER.

There was a young maid of Manila Who asked for a glass of vanilla, But the clerk in the store Was so rattled by war That he gave her a muff of chinchilla.

JOHNNY'S PA KNOWS.

"Pa, can you tell me what fame is?" "Fame, Johnny, is what a man gets for being civil to newspaper men."

EASILY CREDIBLE.

Mrs. Giberly—Is it true, David, that swans sing before they die? Giberly—Of course. Couldn't sing after they died, could they?

AN UNSTABLE MAN.

Pointdexter.—Handelbarr has changed his politics again. Tillinghast.—I'm not surprised at that. He changed his wheel not long ago.

ENCOURAGING.

Her Father—What are your prospects, young man? Her Sutor—I can't tell you yet, sir. Soon as I can raise enough money I'm going to get my horoscope cast.

A DELICATE OPERATION.

Dr. Pills: Yes, old Milyuns was on the verge of nervous prostration, all through worrying about his money. Dr. Squills: How did you cure him? "I removed the cause of the trouble."

THE ART OF TALKING BACK.

"I hardly know how to answer you," said she when the widower proposed. "I would not let that worry me," said he soothingly. "That is something a woman learns perfectly soon after marriage."

PROVED.

De Million—I must say I am very much disappointed in you. You told me that when you were married you would prove that you had business ability.

Du Forely—Well, my dear Sir, I did prove that when I married your daughter.

A GOOD INDICATION.

Junior Partner: Do you think the new office boy is trustworthy? Senior Partner: I'm sure of it. I've noticed that when he hasn't anything to do he never pretends to be busy.

THE REAL THING.

Mrs. Gulchaw (to visitor)—You see I found it best to get a French maid for the baby. It is quite the fad, you know.

French Maid (from adjoining room)—Rouse yer jaw, me jool, while I toy yer bonnet.

CUPID'S SYNTAX.

Teacher—Miss Sinnico, please parse the sentence "Adolphus married Caroline."

Miss S.—Well, "Adolphus" is a noun because it is the name of a thing; "married" is a conjunction, because it joins Adolphus and Caroline; and "Caroline" is a verb, for it governs the noun.

SWEET INNOCENCE.

Surprised.—Sweet Sixteen—Any fresh war news, papa dear? Pater—Yes. Two men killed on one of our warships. Shot while at the wheel.

S. S.—Gracious! I didn't know that bicycles were allowed on battle-ships.

KITCHEN QUEEN.

Jeweler (excited)—What became of those diamond earrings while I was out? They're worth \$400! His Wife—The cook saw them, dear. It's her day out, you know, and said she'd leave if I didn't let her wear them this afternoon.

GOT THE BONNET.

Tracy—You really don't need a new bonnet, my dear. You must admit that the one you have is becoming. Mrs. Tracy—Yes; it is becoming—antiquated.

SHE MADE HIM NERVOUS.

She is a woman of more than ordinary depth. That is to say, she has a trick of saying things that have a tendency to keep the ordinary man guessing, as it were.

"The eyes," she said, "have been described as the windows of the soul." "Yes?" he returned.

"Have you noticed," she asked, "how fashionable ground glass windows have become?"

THEIR WAY.

Askins—"I wonder why it is that these actresses always look so young in their lithographs?" Grimshaw—"Oh, when an actress is young she has her picture taken, and when she is old she does not depart from it."

WEALTHY YEAST.

"My fortune is made!" he cried. "I will be rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice. I shall start for the Klondike to-morrow. My chemistry will be my salvation." "How so; have you discovered a compound that will aid in the detection of gold deposits?" "No; I have invented a yeast that will make six loaves of bread from the flour ordinarily required for one."

EXTREME CAUTION.

"I caught myself just in time this morning," exclaimed Mr. Meekton. "I came very near annoying Henrietta quite severely!"

"By some remark?" "No. I started to whistle 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' but I stopped before she could recognize it."

"She dislikes the tune then?" "I don't know that she dislikes the tune. But I am sure Henrietta would resent any insinuation that the girl was not away in the lead no matter what the occasion might be."

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ,

Editor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. June 2

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Col. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

PROTHONOTARY

We are authorized to announce that D. R. Foreman, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. L. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philadelphia, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Hall Meen Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Quay Democrats and Harry Republicans are always in cahoot.

This may not be as much of a mud-slinging campaign as of throwing Stones.

The nomination of Stone has created no enthusiasm in Centre county, and will hardly be possible to get up a lively hurrah in behalf of the nominee. Even the Quay people are not turning summersaults of delight over Stone and prospects ahead.

Quay had his own way in last week's convention but by a greatly reduced majority, the vote for W. A. Stone being 198 to 162 for C. W. Stone. It is said about a dozen unscrupulous Wananmaker men were tampered with and got into Quay's column, otherwise his victory would have been by a narrow escape.

The New Jersey strawberry market is glutted. Never before has the bottom fallen out of prices so early in the season. Few berries are being shipped that pay the expenses of freight and commission. Berries are selling in Bridgeton ten boxes for twenty-five cents, and growers pay two cents a box to the pickers. Many of the farmers will not pick any more. Eli Minch has fourteen acres of fine berries and will not pick one.

Senator Penrose in his speech at last week's Republican convention, while not uttering a word about the infamous robberies of the State treasury, got into ancient history, the days when the rulers burdened their subjects with toil upon great stones, but the Senator forgot to say that what Quay was about that very minute, putting a big Stone upon the necks of the people of this already bankrupt commonwealth.

A new law in the State of New York offers a reward, ranging from \$3 to \$15, to any person destroying a fish net found in State water not duly licensed. This looks like a good way to solve the problem of illegal fishing, which has bothered the authorities of many States. A law which makes every man a detective for his personal gain is much more likely to accomplish its object than one which makes it the duty of one or two men to prevent violations over a wide stretch of territory.

All sorts of rumors are afloat as to the future policy of the anti-Quay people. Nobody, however, will speak with definite knowledge of the future. The disposition appears to be to await the action of the Democratic convention at Altoona on the 29th of this month, and after that plans for the Legislative campaign of next Fall will probably be made. It can be said, almost with positiveness, that a county fight will be made by the opponents of the machine for the control of the next Legislature, as that will carry with it the choice of United States Senator to succeed Senator Quay.

National Committeeman Harry has been removed from his position: cause, during the last presidential campaign he opposed Bryan and the silver plank in the Democratic platform, yet did not show good enough sense to resign his place; he is a politician of the boss order, and struck at Democrats of life-long service who would not be his servile tools. Col. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, has been fixed upon for Harry's place. This action frees the Democracy of our state of the danger of having a boss of the Quay stripe.

The Montour county Democrats have instructed for S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, for Governor. George A. Jencks, of Brookville, is the choice of several counties for governor, and is so excellent a man that no Stones could be thrown to hurt him. He has a national reputation from his experience in public affairs. In 1874 he gained a reputation in congress. He was selected to make one of the arguments in Hayes presidential steal, on behalf of Mr. Tilden which was a masterly effort. During President Cleveland's first term he held the position of solicitor general, and distinguished himself in some important trials.

Congressman J. D. Hicks on Thursday of last week entered suit in Harrisburg against Rev. S. C. Swallow, publisher of the Harrisburg Commonwealth, for \$50,000 damages. The civil action is based on an alleged libellous publication in the Commonwealth during January last in which Mr. Hicks was charged with improper handling of the Bailey estate and the Pennsylvania Building and Loan association. Regarding the suit Mr. Hicks is reported to have said:

"I have been abused by the newspapers until I can't stand it any longer. I do not care for myself, but my family has been humiliated, and I will not permit that to go unpunished. I am out for blood now."

Jack Dale won his contest in the Republican state convention as one of the delegates of this county, in place of Platt one of the Wananmaker delegates. Dale had the affidavits of the primary election boards that Platt violated the instructions of his township and was not rightfully elected. The return papers of Platt's township had disappeared and by such a hocus-pocus Dale was counted out, but the proper committee at the Harrisburg convention, after hearing the facts decided in favor of Dale who is a friend of Quay, hence of the two Republican delegates of Centre one was Wananmaker and the other Quay.

THE QUARTZ IN A STONE

Representative W. A. Stone, who was chosen at a Sunday gathering, at Avalon, New Jersey, of Senator Quay and his retainers to be the former's personal candidate for Governor, presumably in accordance with his wish to own a Governor of Pennsylvania, and whose choice was formally ratified by Mr. Quay's henchmen at Harrisburg on 2nd inst., prepared a speech of acceptance, which, though not delivered, was published, and in which he was reported as saying:

"We are fighting the battles of Almighty God. Already grief sits about the hearth-stone, and tears are shed in our State for the first of the fallen in this war. * * * We of Allegheny will not soon forget the Maine. 'Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.' "In accepting this nomination and becoming the standard bearer of a great party party in a great State, I naturally feel the responsibility that rests upon me."

All things considered, it would seem to be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for any one, however erratic his imagination or however prolific his vocabulary, to compress into as brief a form so striking an example as the foregoing of the unseemly mixing of political and demagogic platitudes with unconsidered blasphemy. Repeated invocations to the Divine Providence by a politician, in a political speech to a political Convention, the latter chiefly made up of the unscrupulous supporters of Quayism, cannot be too severely condemned by reverent minds. For such invocations neither the time nor the place can be too fitly chosen.—Ledger, Rep.

Mr. Wananmaker's Plans.

It is almost certain that Mr. Wananmaker will continue his fight against the domination of the Quay machine. This evening, 3rd, he is to make a speech at Oxford, Chester county, in which he is expected to give some interesting sidelight on the work of the convention and the manipulations of delegations.

If Mr. Wananmaker continues on the stump against the machine it will be in response to the earnest demands of the independent element of the Republican party. There were mutterings of revolt last night in many quarters. Prior to the convention the senator had been able to make it appear to many delegates that the fight of W. A. Stone had been conducted by that candidate without the aid of Quay. But the contrary was so manifest that there was no disguising it after the convention's adjournment. Mr. Wananmaker gave out nothing as to his position after the gubernatorial nomination had been announced, referring all who inquired to his letter read in the convention. One of his

close friends said last night:

"If Mr. Wananmaker means to run as an independent candidate for governor the people of this commonwealth and the members of the Republican party can be assured that it is for no other reason than his desire to eliminate for once and all the despicable element of bossism."

"I am not able to see," said this same gentleman, "how he or any other loyal Republican can support a ticket nominated by the very methods he has so scathingly denounced. He has said it is the method and means employed that are at fault. I believe he means to work as valiantly for their extermination now as he did prior to the convention. I am not speaking for Mr. Wananmaker, but for myself."

The Administration believes it is quite probable an army of invasion may not be needed for Western Cuba, and that the only use of the troops left behind will probably be for an army of occupation after overtures for peace, which are shortly expected to come from Spain. With the capture of Santiago and the occupation of Porto Rico it is believed that such pressure will be brought upon Spain by the European Powers that further hostilities will be avoided, and that Cuba will be ceded to the United States pending an agreement upon the terms of peace. At the same time it is recognized that for many months to come the forces of the United States must occupy Cuba and pave the way for a stable form of government in the island. This will necessitate the landing of large bodies of troops to occupy the principal towns and restore order. These will consist largely of volunteer forces selected from the troops from the various camps which evidence the best discipline.

The Altoona Tribune, Rep., speaking of the Quay platform, says:

"There are some omissions, however, such as a reaffirmation of the reform and civil service pledges made a few years ago and a denunciation of the extravagance and misconduct of the last legislature."

S. M. Geary, Pierson, Mich., writes: De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve is curing more piles here today than all other remedies combined. It cures eczema and all other skin diseases. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

Pensioned at 105.

Among the pension bills favorably acted upon by the house this week was that in favor of Nancy Barger, of this county, aged 105, the widow of a soldier of the war of 1812.

The Cuban question and political issues sink into insignificance with the man who suffers from piles. What he most desires, is relief. De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barn—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of sieves and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dilline Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the best that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Hot Ladders, Baskets in great variety, including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from \$12.50 to \$25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes!

Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and drivers. Farm and Lumber sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McAlmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa. Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa. For sale by Smith & Crawford.



TROOPS TO THE FRONT!

My Shoes are always to the front in style, workmanship, and durability. The man who is a fighter in life's battle, as well as the butterfly of fashion, can have correct and comfortable feet by wearing my seasonable Shoes for Men, Women and Children. The height of style and excellence. Made in all up-to-date shapes in Calf, Patent Leather, and Tan—Lace, Button or Congress. Bicycle Shoes in all styles.

'Tis a feat to fit feet.

CHAS. A. KRAPE, SPRING MILLS, PA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLIEN REGION; UNDEVELOPED, OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE, BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY, with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING.
5. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
6. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
7. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
8. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE, Latin (optional), French, German and English (required), one or more continued through the entire course.
9. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY: pure and applied.
10. MECHANIC ARTS: combining shop work with study, three years' course.
11. MENTAL, MORAL, and POLITICAL SCIENCE: Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE: instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE: One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1899. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHECTOR, L.L.D., President, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Michael Burkholder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SUSAN BURKHOLDER, Adm'r. Centre Hill, Pa. may 12/00

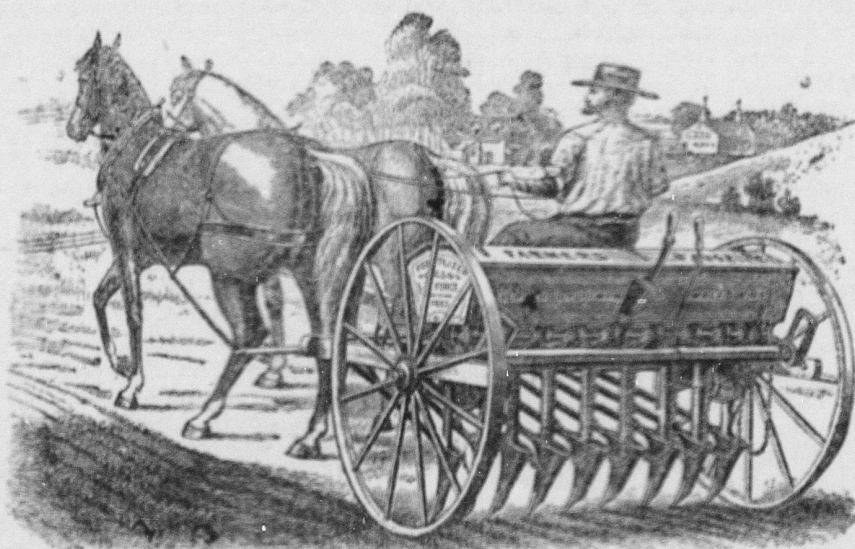
Show Your Colors!

Not in the tints and shades that may go with your merchandise, but in the quality and the price. Nothing is so important as to float the right standards, and the two most important are those which appeal most strongly to the buyer.

Montgomery & Co.,

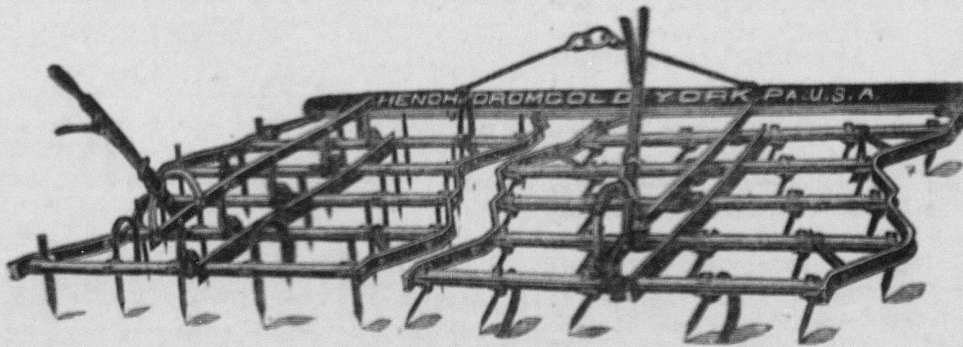
Progressive Clothiers.

BELLEFONTE.



The Farmers Favorite Grain Drill.

No bunching or clogging. Double force feed grain distributor. Sows all kinds of grain without bunching. Distributes all kinds of fertilizer evenly, and in any quantities desired per acre.



Adjustable Spike Tooth Lever Harrow.

I-beam steel frame, well braced; diamond shape teeth, held firmly; each tooth cuts its own course, and can be raised or lowered as desired, and with lever the teeth can be set to any pitch or cut desired. Is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any harrow on the market.



Jones Lever Binder.

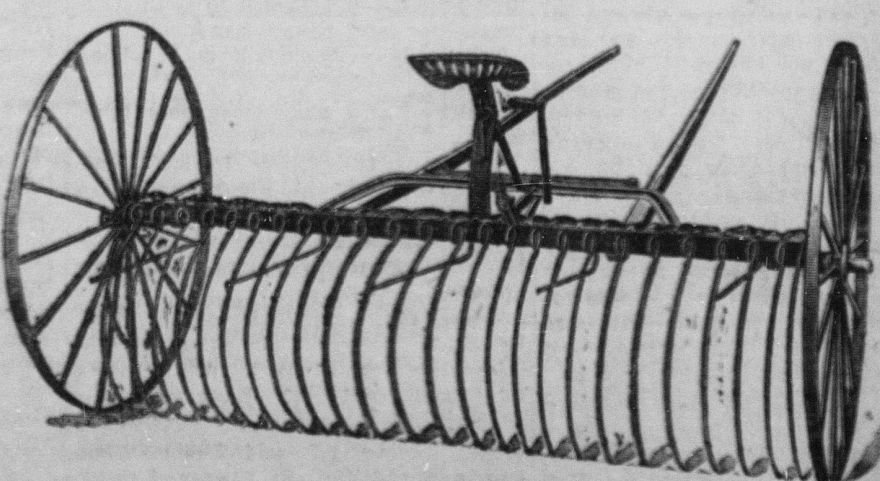
The lever, the fly wheel, simplest knotters in the world, are exclusive, patented features. Two horse pull this light running binder with the aid of lever power easier than three horses can pull other binders.

Farmers in need of Binders, Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, Grain Drills, Cultivators, Harrows, Princess and Imperial Plows, plow repairs of all kinds, all kinds of Reaper and Mower Sections, Binder Twine, Harvester Oil, Hay Carrier Rope and Pulleys, Double Harpoon Forks, should call and see my stock. It is complete. Also handle Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carriages, etc. A large supply of Fertilizer on hand at all times. Have the retail agency for the Centre Hall Cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in Foundry Building.

CENTRE HALL.



Jones Adjustable Hay Rake.

Self and had dump. Built of special high carbon steel and malleable iron. The only adjustable and perfect hay rake made. An unequalled steel under-cleaner. Interchangeable for one or two horses. Change quickly and easily made. No dirt scratching, no side jerks, no breakage. The teeth possess powerful capacity with great flexibility for uneven ground, and can be raised higher than the teeth of any other rake.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands

For Taxes of 1896 and 1897.
Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated lands for taxes due and unpaid thereon, the following tracts of land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 12th, 1898, at 1 o'clock p. m., and to continue, if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

Acres. Per. Warrantee. Supposed Owner. Taxes.

133	Johnson Thomas, Valentine & Co.	4.69		
134	Johnson James	1.20		
135	Johnson James	1.20		
136	Lingle J. J.	1.20		
137	Lingle J. J.	1.20		
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Ellis Wm.....	M Thompson.....	29.00	396	10
Gover Robt.....		13.01	403	1
Kline Jno.....	Jas I Thompson.....	5.12	404	1
McKean Robt.....	M Thompson.....	5.00	302	
McKean Robt.....		5.00	450	413
Newport James.....	M Thompson.....	5.12	450	413
O'Brian John.....		32.21	405	1
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West Thomas.....		24.20	14	409
Wilson Wm.....		54.25	35	409
PENN TOWNSHIP.				
Cook Wm.....	J C McAdams.....	1.85	102	
McCall Wm.....	F Forbert.....	1.85	103	
Montgomery Wm.....		6.05	400	
Montgomery Tr Dani.....		6.40	1	
Swinslow Walter.....	Geo Robertson.....	1.85	216	
POTTER TOWNSHIP.				
00	Felmailee Moses.....	Darlington Kulp.....	25.55	135
RESH TOWNSHIP.				
Allison Andrew.....	Jas A Beaver.....	37.72	277	
Allison A. & Jno.....			277	
Lilly.....	Jas A Beaver.....	32.48	100	
Althered Richard.....	Jr Pemberton Ellis.....	33.48	101	
Bannon Joseph.....	Chaney & Thompson.....	33.48	431	
Brickey Daniel.....	Pasmore & Lighten.....	42.90	431	
Cope.....			431	
Whitcomb.....	Daniel Straw.....	51.22	122	
Copenhaver John.....	C Heine.....	8.56	129	
Cope.....	John D.....	10.00	101	
Dentler Wm.....	G F Hoop.....	42.90	438	
Edman Philip.....	W H McAdams.....	12.08	438	
Ellis Daniel.....	Farms &.....		438	
Flernan John.....	Natl Bank.....	42.87	40	
Flitzgard Daniel.....	Farms &.....	1.98	40	
Fink Jno.....	Natl Bank.....	42.87	40	
Groe.....	Mary I Ardell.....	21.52	277	
Groe & McKean.....			430	
Grove.....		7.98	91	
Greaves Thos.....	G W Fair's Est.....	24.41	91	
.....	W H Fair's Est.....	24.41	101	
Gray Wm.....	E H Jackson.....	42.82	250	
Grant Thos.....	Renacker Sims.....	28.64	31	
Grimes Wm.....	W A Jackson.....	42.87	31	
Hopkins John.....	Pasmore, Bryson & Hartie.....	42.87	151	
56	Hamilton Thos.....	W A Jackson.....	42.87	151
Haines Reuben.....	Levi Reese.....	80	50	
Jordan Benjamin.....	J C Heine.....	26.14	10	
King.....		26.14	10	
Lee John.....	W C Heine.....	21.52	91	
Lenore Christian.....	Mary I Ardell.....	21.52	50	
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Lewis David.....	E H Jackson.....	42.87	74	
Lowden Richard.....	F M & Natl Bank.....	42.87	3	
McAdams.....		42.87	3	
Malone Richd.....	W J Jackson.....	19.90	192	
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Meyers Jacob.....	Jno H Orvis Est.....	45.74	239	
McAdams.....	H B Campbell & H.....		239	
.....	Campbell.....	16.00	66	
Malone Richd.....	W C Heine.....	37.66	101	
Metzgar John.....	W A Jackson.....	15.84	239	
McCarton Jno.....	David M Tor.....	15.72	239	
McIntire Hugh.....	Harry Keller.....	85.74	223	
McIntire Henry.....	F M & Natl Bank.....	42.87	223	
9 Ramsey.....	M J B Jones.....	13.29	103	
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47	Rush Jacob.....	A C Cassanova et.....	250	18
Robison Wm H.....		250	217	18
Robison Wm H.....		2.61	345	
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THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Geography, People and Products of This Twelve Hundred Island Archipelago.

There are more than 1,200 islands in the Philippine archipelago, but only nine of them are of any considerable size, the others being little more than bare volcanic rocks. They have a population of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 inhabitants.

Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, has an area of 41,121 square miles, being about as large as Cuba, and it has a population of over 4,500,000.

Manilla, the capital of Luzon and of the whole Philippine archipelago, is situated at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties into the bay of Manilla. Including its suburbs it has a population of 175,000, of which about 5,000 are Spaniards, 13,000 are creoles, or Spanish of mixed caste, and the remainder are mainly Tagal Malays, mestizos, Chinese and Mohammedans from India, with a few European foreigners.

The Philippines are the most northerly division of the great Indian archipelago.

The bay of Manilla has been called the finest commercial harbor in the world. It is 120 miles around it, and the water over much of its inclosed area is 300 feet deep. All the navies in the world might anchor in the bay at the same time and have room to spare.

After entering Manilla bay a vessel still has 28 miles to sail to reach the city.

In the Philippines the rainy season lasts from May to November. The heaviest rains fall in July.

During the wet months—the rainy season—the island of Luzon is subject to typhoons which often cause great destruction to the shipping and to property inshore.

Like Havana, the Philippines' capital city is famous for its cigars. The Manilla cheroot, highly appreciated in the East Indies and in Europe, is far milder than the heavy Cuban cigars.

Malays of the Tagal and the Bisayan tribes form the bulk of the population of the Philippines.

The aboriginal inhabitants, a dark people, called by the Spaniards Negritos, live in the mountainous parts of the islands.

The Philippines were discovered by Fernando Magalhães (Magellan) in 1521. He was killed on one of the islands.

Wet gun cotton, 220 pounds, is the explosive material used in the United States pattern of Whitehead torpedo.

Up to 1851 pirates infested the Philippine waters. At that date a Spanish expedition against the island of Sulu put an end to their depredations.

The Spanish laws for the Indian are simple—and Spanish. Every male inhabitant must pay a personal tax and give 40 days' labor annually to the public works department. Besides this, in Luzon the coolies must cultivate tobacco for the government or pay a money equivalent.

A leading production in the Philippines is hemp. Manilla, as a term for rope, is in use the world over wherever vessels sail.

It is probable that balloons will be used effectively by our troops in the conflict with Spain.

Volcanoes are numerous and active in Luzon and other islands. The city of Albay was destroyed in 1814 by an eruption from Mount Mayon.

PRIZES AND PRIZE COURTS.

How the Spoils of a Captured Enemy's Ship Are Apportioned.

Any ship of the enemy may be made a prize on the high seas, even though it belongs to private citizens.

The question of the legality of prizes taken is settled by a specially organized prize court.

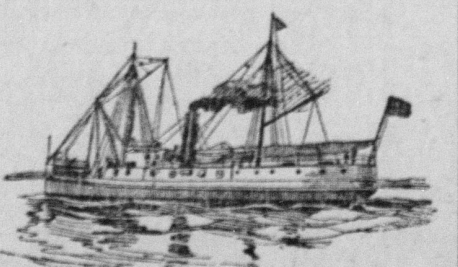
The prize court now in session at Key West is composed of three judges appointed by the president.

The sentence of the prize court is conclusive upon all the world. The original owners of a prize seized and condemned have no appeal from its decisions.

One-half of the value of all prizes captured by the navy goes to the government.

One-twentieth of one-half the value of all prizes captured goes to the commander of the fleet to which the capture belongs.

After deducting the fleet commander's twentieth share from the half of the



THE LITTLE MANGROVE.

[Alone and unaided the "Baby of the Navy" captured the great armed steamship Panama, worth about \$750,000.]

prize reserved to the captors the remainder goes to the men and officers of the capturing ships, being divided among them in proportion to the amount of their regular pay.

All vessels of the navy within signaling distance of the vessel, or vessels making a capture and ready to render efficient aid if required, share in the prize.

When a vessel is captured, the commanding officer of the vessel making the capture is required to put her in charge of a prize officer and crew to take her into port.

If a captured vessel and cargo are not taken for the use of the government, in which case the captors are paid their due share by the government, the prize is sold at auction.

The 5 inch gun is the largest to which rapid fire action has been applied in the United States navy. With a gun of greater caliber one man could not easily handle the carriage.



C. P. LONG,

PENNS VALLEY
BARGAIN STORE...

Spring Mills, = = Pa.

We Are On Deck!

With the largest and most complete stock of goods for the Spring and Summer that we ever received before. Every department in our large store has been filled up with all that is the latest, and we are positive that the new stock will please even more than ever. In our

Dry Goods and Clothing.

All the latest and most stylish fell to our lot in buying. New patterns and shades appeared this spring and our lines are made up entirely of such. The ladies will be pleased to find something up-to-date and stylish. Our Prints, Ginghams are exceptionally fine and we would ask that an inspection be made of them. Curtain Goods of every description. Our Dress Hats are the latest shapes, suitable for the seasons.

Window Shades.

We have received a full line of Window Shades, which are being offered at tempting figures. We have them from 10c. up on roll fixtures.

That Tells the Story

When they come with smiling faces, knowing that just what is needed can be found at our store.

TWO LARGE ROOMS FULL OF FURNITURE.....

.....Astonishing how low in price, and always gives satisfaction. Also a large stock of Wall Paper and Window Shades—a fine line and cheap. Repairing of all kinds done promptly. Call and see us.

J. S. Dauberman.

Union STEAM LAUNDRY

Millinburg, Pa.
Adams & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that takes the dirt and not the shirt.
Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.
Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,

Agent for Centre Hall.

\$5.00,
\$7.00
or
\$10.00

Buy of us a strictly All Wool Men's Suit of such quality and make as you will not find shown elsewhere for less than Two to Five Dollars more money.

We are positively showing more good clothing than you will find in any other two stores in Centre county. It will be to your advantage to examine this immense stock at once.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

THE best way to reach the public is by advertising. We are here with our Spring advertisement to tell you that we are in business deeper than ever; that our stock is larger than ever; that our goods are better than ever, and that our prices are as low and lower than ever, notwithstanding the fact that manufactured leather goods are higher than ever and leather has advanced more than ever.

We are not advertising any catch goods. What we have in stock is good goods, and will be sold for just what they are in reality. It is customary to say in advertisements that "our prices are the lowest," and anything else that looks well on paper. We don't believe the public should be imposed upon even in advertisements. We have gained a reputation since we are in business that we are jealous of and propose sustaining that reputation so long as our sign announces our business. That reputation is fair and honorable dealing and prices that give us but a living profit—no more can be asked by any one. Our present stock consists of a complete line of all kinds of harness, both factory and hand-made. Also, riding bridles and saddles. Collars, sweat pads, and flynets are the most sought after now. We have a full stock and can suit all in styles and quality. Trace chains, hames, halters, tie ropes and whips are always needed and a full line is always on hand. Besides a full supply of general saddlery hardware you will find horse brushes, curry combs, harness oil, axle grease, shoe soles, and anything else in our line.

Dr. Hess' Poultry Food, Dr. Hess' Panacea, and Dr. Hess' Instant Louse Killer are recommended from experience, as are also Dr. Scott's Hoof Paste and Family Remedies.

We are always ready to exchange our goods for any kinds of grain. We can sell you any kind of buggy and carriage you may want. The price depends only upon the quality. A good livery is attached to our business, which is conducted to the advantage of those who happen to need its services.

D. A. BOOZER,

Centre Hall, = = Penna.

Special Sale OF Millinery Goods.

We are now closing out all our Straw goods at cost. Do not miss taking advantage of our Special Sale. We have a fine selection of Flowers.

Your choice for 25 cents.

Also a full line of Trimmed Hats. We are closing out at greatly reduced prices. Taffeta Ribbons, 20c. per yard.

DINGES & CHRISTINE,
Centre Hall, = = Penna.

You Need Not Lie!

About the size of the fish that got away if you get your

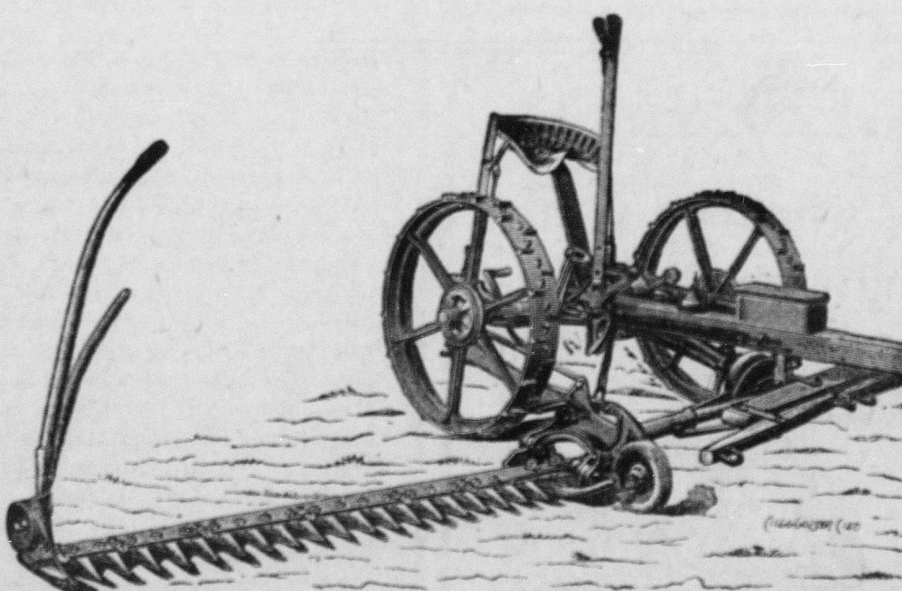
Fishing Tackle

...FROM...

G. W. Bushman.

He is equipped with a full line, and the enthusiasts in this sport will find a complete assortment of Rods, Reels, Flies, Hooks, and Lines at low prices.

Split Bamboo Rods from \$1.50 to \$3.00.



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder
Twine and Harvest Oil.
CENTRE HALL, = = PENNA.

Do You Want To Buy Boys' Clothing at a Bargain?

Then come to our store any day this week or next, and take your pick from over Two Hundred different styles of Boys' Suits, odds and ends at \$5.00. Not a suit in the lot but what is worth from \$7.00 to \$10.00. Call early for bargains like these are sure to go fast.

Faubles,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifies act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. They Cure the Sick.

1—Fever, Congestions, Inflammations.
2—Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic.
3—Teething, Cough, Crying, Wakefulness.
4—Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.
5—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.
6—Nervous, Sick Headache, Vertigo.
7—Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.
8—Suppressed or Painful Periods.
9—Whitish, Too Profuse Periods.
10—Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.
11—Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.
12—Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.
13—Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.
14—Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head.
15—Whooping-Cough.
16—Kidney Diseases.
17—Nervous Debility.
18—Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed.
19—Grip, Hay Fever.
Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mail Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8:23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:50 p. m.; New York 2:35 p. m., Baltimore 12:40 p. m., Washington 1:47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.
9:27 a. m.—Train 9. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
10:27 a. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:25 p. m., New York 8:55 a. m., Baltimore, 6:00 p. m., Washington at 7:10 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
11:01 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10:20 p. m., New York 2:35 p. m., Baltimore 9:45 p. m., Washington 10:55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Williamsport and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.
1:07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., New York at 7:10 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7:30 a. m.
1:22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:52 a. m., New York 9:22 a. m., week days, 10:35 a. m., Sunday, Baltimore, 6:25 a. m., Washington, 7:40 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.
5:37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily.) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Dulles, Bellefonte, and Pittsburgh. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie.
10:03 a. m.—Train 5. (Daily.) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays to Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.
1:31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pottsville, Canandaigua, and intermediate stations, arriving at Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.
6:04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.
9:41 p. m.—Train 2. Daily for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

WESTWARD.

Train 31 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:55 a. m., Harrisburg 5:05 a. m., daily, Williamsport, 7:30 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10:03 a. m.
Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 5:30 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 a. m., Williamsport, 10:15 a. m., week days, arriving at Montandon 1:31 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Train 1 leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 12:25 p. m., Washington at 10:50 a. m., Baltimore at 12:0 p. m., Williamsport 2:15 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Train 21 leaves New York 1:30 p. m., Sunday, Philadelphia 4:30 p. m., week days, 4:30 p. m., Sunday, Washington 3:40 p. m., Baltimore 4:49 p. m., daily, Williamsport, 6:00 p. m., daily, arriving at Montandon 9:45 p. m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.
Train 5 leaves New York at 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5:3 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:55 a. m., Harrisburg 5:05 a. m., daily, Williamsport, 7:30 a. m. Week days arriving at Montandon 10:03 a. m.
Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 5:30 a. m., Washington 7:40 a. m., Baltimore 9:45 a. m., Williamsport, 10:15 a. m., week days, arriving at Montandon 1:31 p. m., with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Train 1 leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 12:25 p. m., Washington at 10:50 a. m., Baltimore at 12:0 p. m., Williamsport 2:15 p. m., week days, with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Train 21 leaves New York 1:30 p. m., Sunday, Philadelphia 4:30 p. m., week days, 4:30 p. m., Sunday, Washington 3:40 p. m., Baltimore 4:49 p. m., daily, Williamsport, 6:00 p. m., daily, arriving at Montandon 9:45 p. m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.
Train 5 leaves New York at 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:40 p. m., Baltimore 11:50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5:3 a. m., with through Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Westward.		Eastward.	
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
1:30	5:40	Montandon	9:19
1:45	6:35	Lewisburg	9:05
1:55	6:45	Bellefonte	8:58
1:57	6:47	Vicksburg	8:53
2:05	6:55	Mifflinburg	8:45
2:15	7:07	Millmont	8:35
2:23	7:15	Glen Iron	8:26
2:31	7:20	Paddy Mountain	8:00
2:38	7:27	Coburn	7:50
2:51	7:57	Zerby	7:43
3:08	8:00	Rising Spring	7:35
3:17	8:11	Penn Cave	7:25
3:20	8:15	Centre Hall	7:22
3:35	8:24	Gregg	7:17
3:42	8:31	Linden Hall	7:10
3:46	8:35	Oak Hill	7:06
3:59	8:39	Lemont	7:02
4:04	8:41	Dale Summit	6:57
4:08	8:52	Pleasant Gap	6:48
4:05	8:55	Asenman	6:43
4:10	9:00	Bellefonte	6:40

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5:25 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 9:45 a. m., 1:15 p. m., 3:35 p. m., 7:55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8:25 a. m., 10:05 a. m., 5:05 p. m., and 8:10 p. m.
On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9:27 and 10:05 a. m. and 5:04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9:30 a. m., 10:05 a. m. and 5:06 p. m.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. A. WOOD
General Manager Gen'l Freight Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

No.	P. M.	P. M.	L. E.	A. F.	No.	P. M.	A. F.
34	7:44	7:54	BELLEVUE	10:42	42	8:02	8:12
34	7:44	7:54	Nigh	9:49	57	9:57	9:57
41	7:50	8:00	Zion	9:43	55	9:51	9:51
42	7:51	8:01	W. B. S.	9:38	54	9:46	9:46
48	7:57	8:07	Dunkles	9:38	54	9:46	9:46
52	8:01	8:11	HUBBERSFG.	9:32	54	9:46	9:46
56	8:05	8:15	Snydertown	9:28	57	9:52	9:52
58	8:07	8:17	Nittany	9:25	58	9:55	9:55
60	8:09	8:19	Huston	9:29	53	9:53	9:53
62	8:11	8:21	LAMAR	9:21	51	9:45	9:45
64	8:13	8:23	W. B. S.	9:21	51	9:45	9:45
69	8:19	8:29	Krider's Sng.	9:18	49	9:42	9:42
76	8:25	8:35	Mackeyville	9:08	51	9:48	9:48
78	8:27	8:37	Cedar Springs	9:01	51	9:42	9:42
82	8:31	8:41	W. B. S.	8:58	50	9:39	9:39
83	8:40	8:50	MILL HALL	8:58	50	9:40	9:40
9	8:50	9:00	Jerry Shore	4	430	7	7:25
10	9:01	9:11	Lrr. "WMPOT"	Lrr	4	400	7:25
11	9:02	9:12	PHILA	Lrr	4	400	7:25
5	10:08	10:18	PHILA	Lrr	4	430	7:25
8	10:22	10:30	Atlantic City	Lrr	4	400	5:30
9	10:23	10:30	NEW YORK	Lrr	4	430	5:30
7	7:25	7:30	(Via Tameque)				
			NEW YORK				7:30
			(Via Phila)				
			Lrr.				

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of town.

—Mrs. Belle Ward, of Bellefonte, visited her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street last week.

—Emanuel Bower, farmer at Aaronsburg, gave the Reporter an hour's call, and reports crop prospects good.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hemphill spent several days of last week visiting among friends in Bellefonte. They returned home Friday.

—G. W. Spangler, one of the representative citizens of the south precinct of Potter, gave our sanctum an hour's pleasant call.

—John McCoy, of Harrisburg, a native of Potter's Mills, gave the Reporter a call; he resided in California a number of years.

—Mrs. Charles M. Arney and daughter Mabel spent Sunday with the family of Rev. W. K. Foster, at Watsonstown, Pa.

—Wm. Rishel, of Tusseyville, gave us a call and put his label into '99. He reports crops good, and that the post-office squabble is not yet quieted.

—Isaac Smith, who is employed in one of the large department stores in Altoona, after a week's visit with his family returned again last Thursday.

—Mrs. Michael Willow, Mrs. Amanda Spangler and Master John Lobough drove up from Millintown, Pa., last Friday on a short visit among their friends here.

—J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, one of the aspirants for the nomination of Assembly, was in town last Friday, getting acquainted with the Democratic voters in the borough.

—John Conley left last week on a visit to his son James, at Freeport, Ill. He expects to be gone several weeks, and will visit among other friends in that part of the country.

—J. H. Reifsnnyder, Esq., of Millheim, has gone to the Williamsport hospital to have an operation performed from which he anticipates relief from the malady from which he has been suffering.

—Mr. A. B. McNitt, one of Millin county's most wealthy farmers and an old and esteemed friend of the Reporter, gave us a call and put his label into '99. He reports crops good in Millin county.

—George Koch, the Penns valley candidate for Assembly, was down through the east end of the county this week among the many admirers of Democracy. George is pushing his claim right along, and is very much encouraged, especially in his own district.

COBURN.

A Big Demonstration Billed for the Flag Raising Saturday.

Mrs. A. J. Campbell and Mrs. Sarah Kerstetter are on the sick list.

W. R. From, of Millintown, made a business trip to this place on Tuesday.

The masons are now at work on the wall of the new Elk Creek school house.

A. J. Stover and wife spent several days at Loganton last week visiting friends.

Ephraim Bartholomew, Mr. Whitman, his son-in-law, and his father-in-law, Joseph Shaffer, are all on the sick list.

Mrs. R. F. Vonada and Mrs. J. F. Garthoff are attending the Missionary convention at Rebersburg which is now in session.

The school directors audited their accounts on Monday for the ensuing year, and found a handsome balance in their favor.

G. R. Stover, station agent at this place, was unable to attend to the duties of his office on Monday, on account of a very sore throat.

Mrs. Frank Hackenberg and her sister Mrs. Sarah Heckman, of Spring Mills, made a visit to friends at Centre Mills on Wednesday.

Candidates C. U. Hoffer and M. I. Gardner were through this section on Tuesday and Wednesday, on the home stretch as it were.

A. B. Meyer has his new house under foot, and is pushing it to completion rapidly; when it is finished it will be quite a handsome acquisition to the eastern portion of town.

D. T. Raymond, Wallace Kerstetter, and F. W. Confer, of Pos Mills, took in the Odd Fellows picnic at Hecla Park on Wednesday. They joined a hack load from Millheim, and took the overland route.

The delegate election on Saturday promises to be a warm one, as the candidates for the various offices have been doing considerable work in this section of the county. It is to be hoped that all loyal Democrats will turn out, and vote for their favorite candidates.

The large flag at Coburn will be raised on Saturday, June 18th, at six o'clock in the evening. Services appropriate to such an occasion will be held, in which several addresses will be made by prominent speakers. A Cornet band will enliven the occasion with choice patriotic airs. Festival in the evening, when the delicacies of the season will be served. All the people are invited to come on this day and witness the raising of "Old Glory" on the high perch prepared for it.

S. E. Parker, Sharon, Wis., writes: "I have tried De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve for itching piles and it always stops them in two minutes. I consider De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the greatest pile cure on the market." For sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

A Breezy Account of the Events of Interest as Seen by Our Scribe.

Our roads are becoming very dusty; a light shower would be quite acceptable just now—but no deluge.

The shoe emporium of C. A. Krape of our village can now boast of a covered porch—it is quite an improvement and adds greatly to the appearance of the building. Mr. Krape is doing quite a large business.

James N. Leitzell had his front garden fence whitewashed last week, and it is a great improvement; he also had iron bands placed around the tops of his hitching posts, to prevent horses from gnawing and amusing themselves to the posts detriment.

Well, as was expected, W. A. Stone is the Quay machine candidate for Governor. Will Wanamaker the great reformer (!) fall into line? Stone's popularity here is rather of a negative character, and his nomination not very favorably received by the Republicans in this locality.

D. A. Ruhl, our jolly landlord, returned last week from a ten days' vacation in Berks county; here in his early years Mr. Ruhl would frequently go on the "war path" cry havoc and then quietly start for a neighboring peach orchard. He reports having had a delightful trip. His son Edward had charge of the hotel during his absence and he can play "mine host" to perfection.

Howard Rossman, of our village is forging straight ahead as a live merchant. He has just received a large line of crash suits, just the goods for warm weather. Mr. Rossman bought them from a firm who had largely overstocked themselves, and the purchase was a decided bargain, of course at the ridiculously low figures he sells these goods he'll hardly have a suit left by the end of the month.

C. U. Hoffer, of Phillipsburg, Democratic candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary was here on Saturday last, of course circulating among his political friends. From all the scattering information I have received, Mr. Hoffer has more than an even chance for the nomination. His friends down this way are very busy and leave no loop or hinge to hang a doubt on, but are endeavoring to make assurance doubly sure. If nominated Mr. Hoffer would unquestionably prove a strong candidate.

The Children's service in the M. E. church of our village on Sunday evening last, was of an unusually interesting character, and the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The interior of the building was tastily and quite elaborately decorated with evergreens, etc. Immediately in the rear of the pulpit were six large lithographs of the founders and early advocates of Methodism, surrounded with a white star and two beautiful flags, while the platform for the speakers was a perfect bower of ferns and flowers, all presenting a very beautiful and inviting appearance. The music and singing was excellent and the children did remarkably well, reciting their little essays with a dash and vim and proving that they were really interested in the service. The ladies of the church cannot be too highly complimented for its success and the admirable manner in which everything was arranged and conducted.

LINDEN HALL.

A Letter of Interest from Our Correspondent.

The Linden Hall lumber company is putting a large elevator in their mill at this place, to carry away the refuse wood.

The U. Ev. Sunday school will hold Children's service on Sunday, June 12th, at ten o'clock a. m.

Miss Sadie Lee, of Colyer, who has been visiting friends at this place, left for her home on Sunday.

Henry Zeigler and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. John Ream at Farmers Mills on Monday.

J. B. Wagner graduate of the Linden Hall telegraph office, was called to a distant telegraph office on Monday. J. J. Gettig left for Buffalo Run on Tuesday, where he expects to spend a week among friends.

Potters Mills.

Our town is dull this week. Quite a number went from this place to Hecla Park Wednesday Odd Fellows' picnic. The M. E. church will hold their Children's Day services in one week from Sunday.

John McCoy, of Harrisburg, was visiting his brother at this place.

Alexander McCoy was to Jersey Shore to visit his son last week and returned on Sunday.

John Wolf is remodeling his barn.

Miss Katie Kessler, of Spring Mills, was in town on Sunday.

George Koch and family, of Centre Hall, were visiting Mrs. Landis at this place.

War news is not so plenty since the Sunday paper does not come through our place.

E. M. Huyett of Centre Hall, is still gathering in cattle for his pasture in the Seven mountains.

S. C. P. Jones, Milesburg, Pa., writes "I have used De Witt's Little Early Risers ever since they were introduced here and must say I have never used any pills in my family during forty years of housekeeping that gave such satisfactory results as a laxative or cathartic. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

The Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from June 8 to 12 and 13 to 17.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about June 18, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 19, great central valleys from 20 to 22, eastern states 23.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about June 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 21, great central valleys 23, eastern states 25.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., June 20, will average below normal in the northern, above in the southern and above in the Pacific slope states. Rainfall for the week will be generally below normal east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, about normal in the southern states and above in the Rocky mountain countries.

From about June 18 to the last of the month drouth conditions will prevail north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. This will concern the corn more than it will other crops. July and August are the critical months for corn and if this June drouth continues into July corn may suffer. General forecasts of July weather will be given in bulletin of June 30.

Cotton will catch a drouth this year and in some parts of the cotton states considerable damage will result.

Special Navy Supplement.

The subject of our navy is one which is all-engrossing at the present time, and the desire for accurate and reliable information concerning our vessels has induced the Scientific American to publish a Special Navy Supplement of 40 pages, with 90 illustrations. Every effort has been made to explain what the Navy is. Comparisons have been drawn, not only between the various types of vessels of the same class. It is beautifully illustrated by half-tone engravings and woodcuts showing not only the naval vessels themselves, but guns, turrets, conning towers, steering apparatus, etc., including a colored map of Cuba. Price, 25c. Munn & Company, 361 Broadway, New York.

Celebration at Spring Mills.

Spring Mills will demonstrate her patriotism by having a grand celebration on July 4th. The program for the day will be parades, races, base ball games and other games, drills and good music and speaking. In the evening there will be a camp fire followed by a magnificent pyrotechnical display. There will be an abundance of refreshments and every effort will be put forth to make this gala day a source of instruction and pleasure to all who attend. Special attention is called to a bean supper.

A Diminutive Constable.

The smallest constable in the world was appointed by Judge Lynch at Wilkesbarre for Hunlock township, Luzerne county. He is Thomas M. Bonham, who is only 49 1/2 inches tall, weighs 61 1/2 pounds and is 48 years old.

During the summer of 1891, Mr. Charles P. Johnson, a well-known attorney at Louisville, Ky., had a very severe attack of summer complaint. Quite a number of different remedies were tried, but failed to afford any relief. A friend who knew what was needed procured him a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, which quickly cured him and he thinks, saved his life. He says that there has not been a day since that time that he has not had this remedy in his household. He speaks of it in the highest praise and takes much pleasure in recommending it whenever an opportunity is offered. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
June 2	81	54 clear.
" 3	80	56 clear.
" 4	74	55 cloudy.
" 5	78	55 clear.
" 6	87	68 clear.
" 7	86	60 part cloudy.
" 8	88	60 clear.

One minute is not long, yet relief is obtained in half that time by the use of One Minute Cough Cure. It prevents consumption and quickly cures colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. For sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat.....	1.00
Rye.....	.50
Corn.....	.45
New Oats.....	.35
Barley.....	.30
Buckwheat.....	.25

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter.....	10
Eggs.....	10
Lard.....	7
Shoulders.....	10
Ham.....	10
Tallow.....	8
Potatoes.....	60
Onions.....	5
Onions.....	40

GRAIN AND CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 8.	
Wheat, cash, 1.06.	
Corn, cash, .51.	
Oats, cash, .20.	
Philadelphia, June 8.	
Wheat, contract, June, 1.08.	
Corn, No. 2 mixed, June, .36.	
Eggs, fresh, 12.	
Butter, fancy, 17.	
Live Poultry: Hens, 9/a10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens, 16a20c.	

East Liberty Live Stock:
Cattle, extra, \$5; prime, 4.00a5.00; common, 4.00a4.30.
Sheep, choice clipped, 4.30; common 3.25a3.60; choice clipped lambs, 5.00a 5.15; common to good, 4.00a4.90; spring lambs, 5.00a6.25.
Veal calves, 6.50a7.00.

ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT OF THE

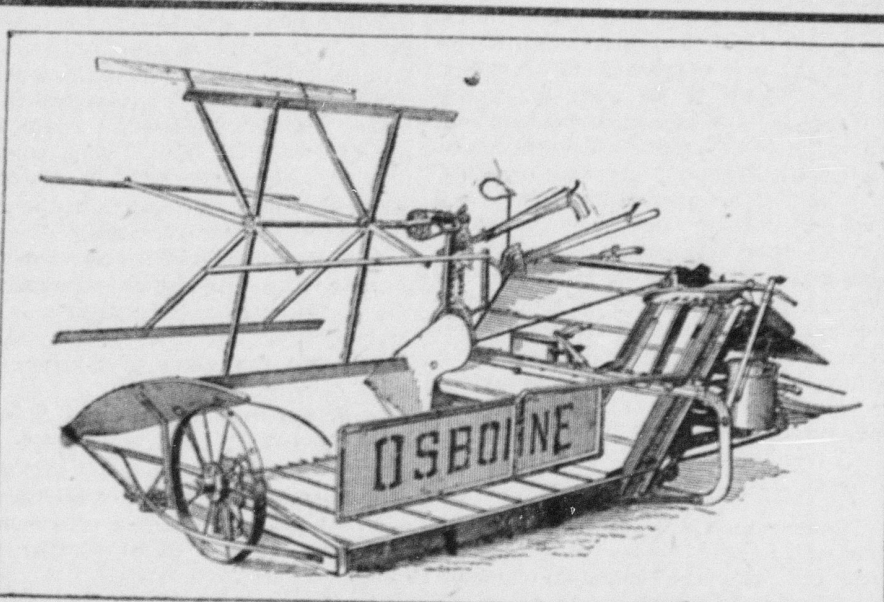
School Directors of Potter Township for the school year ending on the first Monday of June, 1898.

Whole number of schools.....	15
Average number of months taught.....	6
No. male teachers employed.....	12
No. female teachers employed.....	12
Average salaries of males per month.....	\$29.704
Average salaries of females per month.....	29.165
No. male scholars attending all schools.....	218
No. female scholars attending all schools.....	206
Whole No. in attendance.....	419
Average daily attendance.....	396
Average percentage of attendance.....	87
Cost of each pupil per month.....	1.45
No. mills levied for school purposes.....	3
Amount levied for school purposes.....	\$2070.34
State appropriation for year ending June, 1898.....	2033.93
From collector, including all taxes.....	2476.66
From loans since last report.....	31.44
From all other sources.....	47.59
Total receipts.....	4599.62

Rent, repairing, etc.....	280.04
Teachers' wages.....	2663.50
Amount paid teachers attend. institute.....	108.49
School text books.....	283.48
School supplies.....	292.46
Fuel and contingencies.....	45.54
Fees of Col. \$19.50, and Treas. \$45.....	415.09
Salary of Secretary.....	50.00
Amount paid interest paid.....	434.48
Other expenditures.....	16.65
Total expenditures.....	4599.62
Amount borrowed and unpaid, or debt of district.....	91.44
Estimated value of school grounds and buildings.....	12270.00

We hereby certify that we have examined the above and find it correct.

C. S. FORTNEY, Auditor.
D. G. FORTNEY, W. W. SPANGLER, Auditors.
J. R. BIBLE, Secretary.
A. F. HECKMAN, President.



The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binders, the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder. I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers. Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

IRA C. KORMAN,

Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.

Faibles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost.

Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAIBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

IRA C. MITCHELL, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

JOHN KLINE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on second floor of Furst's building, south of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. aug97

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS, ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. aug97

David F. Fortney, W. Harrison Walker, FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north of Court House. oct97

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan97

W. G. RUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange. go.

J. L. SPANGLER, C. F. HEWER, SPANGLER & HEWER, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

S. D. GETTIG, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English, Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov192

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. Receive deposits. Discount notes. Jan92 J. D. STUBERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL, Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor, LOCK HAVEN, PA. Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. Jan92

BUSH HOUSE, W. L. Daggett, Proprietor, BELLEFONTE, PA. Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA. Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERTHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA. Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager. Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

NEW SPRING GOODS. We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit any one's feet. Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style. Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap. Boy's Suits from \$1.15 up to nice Dress Suits. Ties of every description. Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN, Spring Mills, Pa.

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NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Military Scarf Pins—Women and the Ambulance Ship—General Lee's Parents—Linen Crash Gown—Etc., Etc.

MILITARY SCARF PINS.

All the girls who own sword pins and daggers can bring them out from their hiding places. They've come back into style. This time they are used exclusively as scarf pins. "But many of them are too big," you exclaim. No so at all. The bigger the better. Nothing looks more stunning in an Ascot tie than a beautiful jeweled dagger or sword pin with its sheath. It gives a feminine touch to the erstwhile masculine scarf, and it is the proper thing to wear.—New York Sun.

WOMEN AND THE AMBULANCE SHIP.

The ambulance ship Solace has been bountifully supplied by the women of the United States with many comforts that, as a rule, are lacking at sea. This ship has been fitted out in such a complete manner that she resembles a modern hospital. Around her white sides runs a dark stripe, and her Red Cross flag marks her to friend and foe as being on a mission of peace.

FEMININE ELECTRICIANS.

The success of Miss Glascock, the young and attractive daughter of A. R. Glascock, of Mayville, Ky., in practical electrical work is exciting the admiration and wonder of the fraternity. Miss Glascock has completed a plant at Morganfield, Ky., and will superintend the construction of one at Nicholasville in the same State. The Blue Grass State is justly proud of this talented daughter. There is no reason why the fair sex should not take up electrical work in all its phases as an employment, as enthusiasm and persistency are especially indicated in this especially fascinating industry.

GENERAL LEE'S PARENTS.

General Fitzhugh Lee's mother was Miss Anna Maria Mason, a daughter of John Mason of Virginia, and she was known in her girlhood as "beautiful Nannie Mason." After she married Lieut. Sydney Smith Lee the couple made their home in Washington. When President Buchanan gave a state dinner to the Prince of Wales Mrs. Lee was one of the guests, and went in on the arm of the Duke of Newcastle. After the war the family lived on their Virginia place, and Fitzhugh followed the plow with his two mules, John the Baptist and Rebecca at the Well. Mrs. Lee has been totally blind for some years, but is still cheerful and happy.—Chicago Record.

LINEN CRASH GOWNS.

A linen crash in a dingy dirt color is considered very smart with tucks embroidered in white linen threads, and the frock otherwise trimmed with a coarse Russian white linen lace. A white linen facing to the neck and a white linen belt, tucked, and buckled with a bit of Russian enamel, is in keeping. Apropos of such summer tailor gowns, white plaques are so pretty trimmed with light blue French cambric, linen, it is called, and the buttons are covered with pique, or white cotton lacings with tasseled ends fasten the sailor blouse. The white muslin cravat is never omitted even with these semi-tailor yachting gowns, and the French light blue taffeta buckled in front with carved ivory, the hat tipped over the brows with a bow of the same taffeta under the brim behind. This is smart, too, carried out in straw and black velvet with a steel buckle.

A STYLISH HAT.

To be right in the tip of style every woman, old or young, should have at least one hat to be worn tied under the chin with broad strings, and the strings must not be all alike, either. One should be of broad satin ribbon and the other of chiffon, or one may be a long cream lace scarf, and the other of black velvet ribbon. These strings are confined chiefly to big white Leghorn hats turned up at the back and twisted into a sort of poke shape for the most part, though they are also used on smaller hats of colored straw. The average girl looks pretty enough under one of these big flower-laden hats without strings, but with strings carelessly knotted to the left side, over her heart, she is bewitching. A hat with strings invariably gives an undefinable look of demure coquettishness to a youthful face and makes the wrinkles in an older face less noticeable.—New York Sun.

SILK VISITES.

The very newest fad of the season is the revival of an old fashion—the silk visite which our grandmothers wore. It consists of a little coat made of taffeta, which can be worn with any skirt—not only of silk, but of other material as well. The prettiest model is made with the back in a basque shape; the fronts loose, but with long tabs; the sleeves very small, with a cap over the top, and a high turned-back collar faced with some bright color. The silk is covered with tiny cording or shirring put on in as fantastic a pattern as can be devised. It is not supposed to be lined, and is to be worn either over a thin shirt-waist or a false front. It is held in place by a narrow belt which goes under the front pieces. It has not as yet appeared, excepting at the private dressmakers', but is already becoming a craze. For women who cannot wear shirt-waists there is nothing smarter or cooler. Of course it is not a very easy model to

make at home, but it is a possible one, and a very good one.—Harper's Bazar.

AN ENGLISH COOKING SCHOOL.

Clever American women might profit by the experience of Mrs. A. B. Marshall, a handsome young English woman, with her frying-pan. Her income is large, and her establishment is one of the most important in London. A number of years since she laid the foundations of her present prosperity by opening a modest but very practical school of cooking. At first there were small classes of ladies, who gathered under Mrs. Marshall's personal instructions in a couple of small rooms, yet so ably did she teach them that their fame spread abroad, and women wishing regular employment as cooks went to her for instructions. The development of her calling gave her the idea of opening an establishment where every detail of the kitchen could be supplied to patrons with comfort and scientific consideration. The establishment is still called "Marshall's School of Cookery," but any woman who is fortunate enough to visit it realizes that this plucky woman has done something more than carry on a school. The department of instruction is maintained as vigorously as ever, but the business has a dozen equally valuable branches, one of the most important being the intelligence office, where the cooks registered are all trained and vouched for by the firm. When a woman graduates from the cooking school she is given a diploma. There are always in the office emergency cooks, cooks that prepare special dishes and cooks who are trained for invalids' needs. There is as well a supply bureau, from which customers are sold all varieties of dainties, canned, boxed and bottled goods, prepared by Mrs. Marshall. The firm publishes its own series of receipt books and an attractive monthly magazine. A specialty is also made of the latest improvements in kitchen utensils. In the spring and autumn the graduating classes are examined and show their prowess in an exhibition hall, and patrons are invited to taste new dishes of Mrs. Marshall's invention.

THE WOMEN OF CUBA.

Cuban women are pretty. Also they hold on to their beauty until they are long past the age when the fairness usually leaves. The chief features of this beauty are: Eyes as black as sloes, hair like the raven's wing, figures that are charming, a manner that is fascinating, a voice that is melodious, well-modulated, sweet and confident.

Cuban women are not all smokers. When the average man conjures up a vision of a Castilian or her sister in the Gem of the Antilles he usually places a cigarette in the mouth of the black-eyed beauty he has brought to his mental eye. He is mistaken. That is, as a rule he is. There are exceptions, however, and a good many. But the well-reared, dainty, charming Cuban girl does not smoke. Not any more than does the sister she is likely to have in the United States. What I mean is that it does not follow that because a girl is a Cuban she incessantly smokes.

The average Cuban girl is not as dark as a mulatto. She is more like a yankee girl who has passed all summer at a fashionable resort and has succeeded in accomplishing a tan that is just too cute for anything. And the best of it all is that this prettiness remains until she is very old. She, in fact, never does become really homely. She rather takes on a sort of an old bronze color, which is not at all objectionable.

Cuban women are not often seen in the streets after nightfall. Only rarely are they to be witnessed abroad in the daytime. And never without a chaperone—either parent, brother or husband. In the company of one of these the Cuban woman goes to the park in the evening and enjoys the band concert—when there is one. Or, in the same company, she visits the docks and looks at the arrival or departure of a steamer. If she has a friend or a relative on board, either coming from or going to the United States, the occasion of this visit is made quite a little event. The women are taken out to the ship in a small boat, and the gaudy dresses, the bright conversation and the pretty faces make a combination that is irresistible to the beholder.

The best time to see the Cuban woman is in the evening of a summer day. A walk through the home streets at this time will reveal her seated on the cool benches in the little gardens, or else inside the house, at a window, chatting with a friend or a relative and watching the passing curious ones. She is at her best at this time and place. The real Cuban girl or woman is, above all things, a home body. Her home is her castle in reality and she is never so much at her ease as when she is within its portals.

Tennis and croquet are the chief amusements of the girl who lives on the island that is to be set free by the force of arms. Of course, she dances, and is as much excited at the prospect of the great civic and military balls as her sister all over the world. She goes to all that she can get to, and she goes home at the same time as other girls and she chatters all day about the ball and the handsome man and what somebody else wore—in fact, she is a girl.

And, above all things, the Cuban woman is a patriot. She is true to her island home, to its sons and warriors. She has given her aid and often her life to the cause of freedom. She has shared the privation, shame, terror and the humiliations that have been the lot of the courageous insurgents who have been true to the little flag that is so soon to be enrolled as the banner of a new nation. She has taken the field in many instances, and she

has proved to the satisfaction of all her admirers that she is that jewel above all price—a true, noble, courageous and patriotic woman.—Chicago Times-Herald.

NEWEST IN HATS AND BONNETS.

Soft hats will take the place of the derby for wheel wear.

A black hat covered with two shades of poppies is most appropriate for young girls.

The English walking hat still holds a place in fashion, and is often profusely trimmed with pumes and jet.

Among summer hats a chip with white mousseline de sole and sweet peas will be a chic headdress for young women.

A pretty hat now popular is a white leghorn with yellow plumes, white duchess lace trimming and long streamers.

Sailors will be worn with low crowns and narrow brims this season. A fashionable trimming will be a folded scarf wound around the crown and tied at the left side.

A small bonnet of framework, covered with burnt orange roses, with an aigrette of black jet and a white lace wing, is a most attractive headdress for elderly women.

ONE OF THE MYSTERIES OF SLEEP.

No Man Knows When the Moment of Unconsciousness Comes.

There is a remarkable fact connected with sleep which must not be overlooked. The sleep of a human being, if we were not too busy to attend to the matter, always evokes a certain feeling of awe. Go into a room where a person is sleeping, and it is difficult to resist the sense that one is in the presence of the central mystery of existence. People who remember how constantly they see old Jones asleep in the club library will smile at this, but look quietly and alone even at old Jones and the sense of mystery will soon develop.

It is no good to say that sleep is only "moving" because it looks like death. The person who is breathing so loudly as to take away all thought of death causes the sense of awe quite as easily as the silent sleeper who hardly seems to breathe.

We see death seldom, but were it more familiar we doubt if a corpse would inspire so much awe as the unconscious and sleeping figure—a smiling, irresponsible doll, flesh and blood, but a doll to whom in a second may be called a proud, active, controlling conscience which will ride his bodily and mental horse with a hand of iron, which will force that body to endure toil and misery and will make that mind now wandering in paths of fantastic folly grapple with some great problem or throw all its force into the ruling, the saving, or the destruction of mankind. The corpse is only so much bone, muscle, and tissue. The sleeping body is the house, which a quick and eager master has only left for an hour or so.

Let any one who thinks sleep is not a mystery try to observe in himself the process by which sleep comes and to notice how and when and under what conditions he loses consciousness. He will, of course, utterly fail to put his finger on the moment of sleep-coming, but in striving to get as close as he can to the phenomena of sleep he will realize how great the mystery which he is trying to fathom.

English Board Schools.

The English "board school" system, which corresponds to our public school as yet far inferior in most essentials. The board schools are not, to begin with free. Tuition fees, varying from six to twelve cents a week, according to the location of the schools, are exacted from pupils, and parents who are unable or unwilling to pay get into very serious trouble.

The teaching is primitive indeed. Little boys are set at sewing or knitting, to keep them quiet. Sir John Lubbock has just made widely public the fact that thousands of youngsters pass through the curriculum of the London School Board without learning one lot of geography, except as a special subject. History is no better; and English is practically non-existent.

Germany sends over to England every year hundreds of young men who can hold their own in commerce, and who are thoroughly well equipped in the subjects that might be taught in the board schools.

Some Englishmen are beginning to think that the strides Germany is making in trade are mainly due to superior intelligence and better general education of her people.—New York World.

Way to Kill Mosquitoes.

Two and one-half hours are required for a mosquito to develop from its first stage, a speck resembling cholera bacteria, to its active and venomous maturity. The insect in all its phases may be instantly killed by contact with minute quantities of permanganate of potassium. It is claimed that one part of this substance in 1500 of solution distributed in mosquito marshes will render the development of larvae impossible; that a handful of permanganate will oxidize a ten-acre swamp, kill its embryo insects, and keep it free from organic matter for thirty days at a cost of twenty-five cents; that with care a whole State may be kept free of insect pests at a small cost. An efficacious method is to scatter a few crystals widely apart. A single pinch of permanganate has killed all the germs in a thousand-gallon tank.—The Public Health Journal.

In Hungary there are thousands of villages and hundreds of small towns without a doctor within ten miles.

NOVEL COAST DEFENSE.

An Experimental Fort of Railroad Iron to be Built.

The War Department for more than a year past has been quietly working on a new method of protecting gun emplacements that promises to revolutionize structural methods in this branch of the coast defense system. In brief, it is to substitute a heavy shield or palisade of railroad iron for a large part of the masonry and concrete that heretofore has gone into these structures, thereby increasing the effectiveness and decreasing the cost of these works and, incidentally finding a use for the old rails which hitherto have been a drag on the market. The plan is said to have originated with Gen. Miles, who proposed it to the fortification board almost two years ago.

It was discussed at the time, but nothing definite was done until within the past year. Then calculations were made and plans drafted, but in work of this sort thumb rule and mathematics count for comparatively little; and when the present crisis made it plain that such works might be wanted, and wanted suddenly, work was begun on an experimental emplacement at Fort Washington, within range of some of the big guns that constitute a part of the river defenses at that point.

The work is not yet finished, but when it is, the big ten-inch guns of the new Fort Washington will be loaded on the new iron emplacement, and if it stands the test, steps will be taken to introduce the new works along our seacoast.

Gun emplacements, as they are now built, are expensive affairs. There is first a heavy foundation of masonry and concrete to sustain the immense weight of the guns themselves and the greater shock of their recoil in firing. Then there is an even heavier wall of mere masonry and more concrete to protect the guns and the gunners from the enemy's fire, and finally, on the outside of the protective wall, there is piled a small mountain of earth and sand, thirty feet in minimum thickness, to receive the first shock of the enemy's shells, and reduce their speed before they are finally brought to rest against the solid rock-core of the fort.

It has been found by observation that when a shell hits the big earth cushion outside the real fort, it is deflected upward in the line of least resistance. The new railroad iron design contemplates a thin shell of inner masonry, with a moderately thick earth cushion, and outside of this a turtle-back structure of railroad iron several layers thick, set at such an angle as to shed the shot, which will have already been deflected somewhat on entering a much thicker earth cushion that will constitute the outside layer of this composite fort. The experimental emplacement now being built will consist of various sections, in which the iron shield will be arranged at varying angles, and in which the latticework of rails will be built up in various ways and joined by various methods of bolting.—Washington Post.

Physical Points of a Soldier.

The average volunteer rejected on his "physical" these days is a very much astonished person. He has been accustomed to consider himself as representing, pretty nearly at all events, the bean ideal of manhood, and his surprise is great when a cold-eyed military surgeon picks out flaws all over him. He is too tall, perhaps. Not that six feet and a bit over is an objectionable stature, but very tall men are apt to lack in depth of chest, which is a quality indispensable in a soldier. Depth of chest means lung capacity, which implies endurance, marching ability, etc.

The surgeon inspects the teeth of the would-be recruit, as if he were a horse, and turns him down if they are bad. Good teeth are required for the proper chewing of food; defective ones mean dyspepsia. If it is true that an army "travels on its stomach," the individual fighting man is handicapped by trouble with his digestive apparatus. May be the volunteer is too short or too fat. Plumpness is well enough, but the War Department wants no fat men, because they lack strength, endurance and activity. Besides, fat is a symptom of physical degeneracy, and is apt to mean weakness of the heart.

The volunteer "fit" in other respects, is likely to be amazed at finding himself rejected because his feet are excessively flat; yet the requirements are carried to such an extreme as this. It seems that a very flat-footed soldier does not make a satisfactory infantryman, because he cannot march well. Negroes, of course, are extremely flat-footed, but data are lacking to show how their marching powers compare with those of whites. During the Civil War they did some pretty good marching, certainly. Necessarily the recruit must have proper feet, and even his toes must answer to certain specifications. An ingrowing nail, or even a corn, will count seriously against him. Bow-legged and knock-kneed men are objectionable, partly because they do not look well. The military art has its aesthetic side.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Timely Information.

The power of modern guns of heavy caliber is such that every projectile which does not hit a thickly mounted part, or strike at a very acute angle, must cause frightful destruction in the interior of a vessel. But as the heavy armor covers hardly more than a third of all parts visible above water line, it is more likely that an unarmored part is hit than that armor will be struck. One lucky shot can disable a ship, a few lucky shots may decide a battle. It is this consideration which causes the Germans to be so specially careful in the training of their marine

artillery. But it is not very likely that the percentage of hits will increase in future. The increased speed of the vessel prevents that. Ships armed with the heaviest ordnance can begin to fire at a distance of 6,000 to 7,000 meters (3½ to 4½ miles); with guns of a somewhat lighter caliber, at 5,000, to 6,000 meters. The heavy guns, indeed, carry much farther; but it would be useless waste of ammunition to fire at a ship more than three or four miles away, and a modern ship cannot afford to waste its ammunition any more than its coal. With modern facilities for loading, a battle ship could fire away its entire stock of ammunition in less than an hour, and who can say that it will be quickly replenished?

Ancient Porto Rico's Charms.

San Juan del Porto Rico, with the exception of San Domingo, is the oldest city in America. The pious Spaniards by whom it was founded called it the Rich Port of John the Baptist, and to Spain it has been a source of great profit continually for 387 years. Ponce de Leon is the larger city, having about 35,000 inhabitants, and lying in the midst of the sugar district. San Juan has about 25,000 population, and its great advantage is a commodious and protected harbor. The city lies upon an island connected with the mainland by a bridge and a causeway. The streets are narrow, the houses are low, mostly of a single story, and are built in the old-fashioned Spanish style, with thick walls around the courtyard. The fronts are ugly and are painted all sorts of brilliant colors, pink, blue, purple, and yellow. They wear heavy shutters in the windows, for protection, but there is not a pane of glass or a chimney in the town. Behind the gloomy walls are glorious gardens and patios, with splashing fountains shaded by that most beautiful of all trees, the royal palm, whose plumes nod in the breeze like those of a bird of paradise. There is a cathedral, a theater, a city hall, the Governor General's palace, and several notable churches, and in the center is a park covering about the same area as one of our city squares, with concrete walks lined with seats and stately palms, but not a spear of turf.

Around this park the market women gather every morning, selling poultry, eggs, vegetables and flowers, and in the evening it is filled with the higher classes of the population, listening to the music of a military band. The young women are beautiful, particularly those of mixed blood, but they conceal their attractions so far as possible by the excessive use of face powder, which makes them look as if they plunged their heads into a flour barrel.—Chicago Record.

"Manning the Yards."

When Commodore Schley took formal command of the flying squadron the other day the "yards" of the flagship Brooklyn were manned by the bluejackets, and on deck all involuntarily joined in the shout of applause. In the old navy, when United States ships were actually ships with yards, the boat's mate's call, "All hands cheer ship!" was followed by much more picturesque ceremony than is possible now, when the vessels of the navy are fitted with but a single yard, and that only used for signaling. At the word of command "Man the yards" there was an amount of acrobatic scurrying on the main decks of the old ships that was calculated to make the ship-visitor hold his breath, the thing looked so dangerous. The men fairly leap up the rope ladders, and alive by the time the echoes of the command had died away every yard on each mast would support scores of men and boys, all standing erect, most of them only held up by the crossed arms of the men beside them. This representation of a cross was held by all of the men, and it was their business to stand thus with absolute stateliness. Then the command "Cheer ship" would be bawled out upon deck by the chief boat's mate, and there would be a yell from cat-head to mizzen that couldn't help but warm the blood of everybody within hearing of it. When the men manned the yards with all sail except top'sls and stuns'ls set, such a picture was really beautiful, the men's uniform of blue standing out in sapphire-like contrast to the cameo whiteness of the shrouds. This was a ceremony on all former occasions, such as the visit aboard the old ships of distinguished men. And man the yards and cheer ship were commands always given when one of the old clippers of the United States navy was either departing for or arriving from a foreign station.—Washington Star.

A Dangerous Diet.

A box containing wheat saturated with strychnine was recently placed in the hands of a scientist for examination because of the curious fact that a number of insects had been found there, all of which were busily engaged in devouring the poisoned grain. So remarkable did this appear that studies have been made of the tastes and poison-resisting qualities of some of these small creatures. It is ascertained that the weevil will grow and flourish on grain mingled with strychnine. This is destructive to almost all insects but the weevil seems to prefer it to other food. Samples of the same poisoned grain were given to a number of varieties of insect pests, and in every instance they died almost immediately. In this same line of research it may be said that almost every poison plant has its parasite, and from it some form of life derives its subsistence.—New York Ledger.

The number of foreigners in Japan last year was only 8,246, including 3,642 Chinese, 1,878 English, 1,022 Americans, 493 Germans, 391 French, 222 Russians, 127 Portuguese, 80 Dutch

NO SAILOR PRESIDENTS.

Bid Farewell to Political Ambitions at the Water's Edge.

England has had a "sailor king" within the recollection of many of our older readers. When did the United States ever have a sailor President? When, at any time, was a sailor seriously talked of by the politicians and newspapers for that office?

It's really worth thinking about—this discrimination against our laureled victors whose victories are won on the water. Our wars have made many Presidents. The revolution gave the country President Washington. The War of 1812 gave it President Jackson. The Indian wars gave it the first President Harrison. The Mexican campaign gave it President Taylor. The Civil War gave it President Grant. Hayes, Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley were helped toward the White House by their war records. Every man of them did his fighting on land.

In the early years of the republic the "stout old commodores" contributed much more glorious pages to its history than the generals, and a good many more of them. Yet, which one of the commodores ever got within seeing distance of the White House? Which one of them, for that matter, so much as dreamed of casting an ambitious glance in that direction? Farragut, the Admiral, was as illustrious a figure as Grant, the General. He had a far more striking and picturesque personality. His fame is no less immortal. The people wondered delightedly at his wonderful exploits—the river fight, the bay fight. They honored him in their hearts as he deserved to be honored. But they never even thought of making him President, nor did he ever dream that they would. The man who goes into the American Navy for life bids an everlasting farewell to political ambition at the water's edge. Why it should be so the reader can puzzle out for himself at his leisure. That it is so cannot be disputed.

Who is the most popular of living Americans just now—the man whom we are all talking about and hugging in our hearts? Does any of us expect ever to hear George Dewey's name mentioned for the Presidency in a national convention? If he had won a victory of corresponding import and brilliancy on land, that would have been a different matter.—Hartford Journal.

Some Odd Signs of Respect.

The people of different races have ways of their own of greeting one another. Some of these ways are queer—to us. For instance: When an Esquimaux wishes to show admiration and devotion to another man he pulls the man's nose. That being the case, it would seem that a man who placed much value on his proboscis would not strive to become popular. Some tribes of Hindoostan show respect by stretching out the arm and placing the tip of the thumb on the other's nose. In South Africa a man turns his back to his superiors. As a general thing South Sea Islanders sit down when speaking to a person of higher rank than their own—which is just the opposite of our rules of etiquette. A Chinaman's idea of showing respect is to put on his hat where we would take it off. Another thing worth noting is this: That most common method by which our relatives express their affection when meeting—namely, kissing—is looked upon as sure evidence of heathenism by many people—as native Australians, New Zealanders, Papuans and Esquimaux, for instance. They never think of such a thing. Their laws of propriety don't allow it. If a mother over there should kiss her little boy or girl she would be regarded as a "crank" and excluded from good society.—Chicago Record.

A Novel Barber's Comb.

For many years the best barbers in New York bought the combs used in cutting hair from several Germans who lived in the lower east side and devoted their time to the manufacture of these articles. The Germans made the combs from bone, and to the unprofessional observer the combs showed no marked difference from those bought anywhere. In reality they possessed a merit which made them highly valued by the barbers. They were so shaped that as they were run through the hair it was held up in a way that exhibited the slightest irregularity in length. It was this particular quality that made them valuable. Within the last few years several of the comb makers have died, and to-day only one is left to carry on the manufacture. As a consequence the combs have greatly increased in price, and the old man who still supplies them finds his work more profitable than it ever was before. Nobody else has learned the secret of making them, and so the art seems likely to die with the man who makes them now.—New York Sun.

Swiss Funerals.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal, black-edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In the front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table covered with black cloth, on which a black jar stands. Into this friends and acquaintances of the family drop little, black-margined visiting cards—sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard and they generally follow the horse on foot.

No use to fret and worry and itch and scratch. That won't cure you. Tetter, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Ringworm or more abrasion of the skin. At drug stores, or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

It is madness to put a viper in your bosom because of its gay coat.

Beauty in Blood Deep.
Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The goddess of Fashion has never improved on God's handiwork.

Appetite -- Strength

Without the First You Cannot Have the Last.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives both. It gently tones and strengthens the stomach and gives digestive power, creates an appetite and invigorates the whole system. By making the blood rich and pure it strengthens the nerves and gives refreshing sleep.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is America's Greatest Medicine. 50c. for 50 Pills. 25c. for 25 Pills. 10c. for 10 Pills.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Catching a Shark.

A thrilling hunt for a man-eating shark took place in the harbor of Key West last week and came very near resulting fatally for those engaged.

The shark was first seen swimming in shallow waters, and three boys started out in a rowboat to capture it. They were armed only with a small harpoon. They managed to get close to the shark without attracting attention, and planted the harpoon securely in its back.

The big fish plunged forward when it felt the iron, and in a moment the boat was spinning through the water like an express train. Several attempts were made to loosen the rope, but in vain. Meanwhile they hesitated to cut the rope, for fear they might lose the shark. The boat was towed in this fashion more than an hour. At times the shark would turn so suddenly as to greatly endanger the boat, though keeping all the time in comparatively shallow water.

The boys began to shout for help, and a yacht was sent to them. Just as the yacht came alongside the shark made a dive for the boat and tore a big hole in the side. As the boat filled the shark came up and took off the boys, and the shark was killed with a rifle. It measured 15 feet in length—New York World.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs. A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer St., Biddeford, Me.:

"For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. I was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that all-gone feeling, was dependent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I decided to give you Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is truly a boon to woman."

From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, no appetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman, and am able to do my work."

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Powell Station, Tenn.:

"For three years I suffered with such weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."

BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often stated for a medicine to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been pure and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." Mrs. KATIE E. SELLERS, Littleton, Tenn.



CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Gripe, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 50c. for 50 Pills. 25c. for 25 Pills. 10c. for 10 Pills.

CURE CONSTIPATION.
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, New York, 100

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE TOBACCO HABIT.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup, Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Eczema, Skin Diseases, etc. 50c. for 50 Pills. 25c. for 25 Pills. 10c. for 10 Pills.

CONSUMPTION

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Making the Best of Things."

Text: "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds."—Job xxxviii, 31.

Wind east. Barometer falling. Storm-signals out. Ship reefing masts! All winds taken in. Prophecies of foul weather everywhere. The clouds congest around the sun, proposing to abolish him. But after awhile he assails the flank of the clouds with flying artillery of light, and here and there is a sign of clearing.

Many do not observe it. Many do not realize it. "And now men see not the bright light which is in the clouds." In other words, there are a hundred men looking for storm, where there is one man looking for sunshine. My object is to get you and myself into the delightful habit of making the best of everything.

You may have wondered at the statistics that in India, in the year 1875, there were over nineteen thousand people slain by wild beasts, and that in the year 1876 there were in India over twenty thousand people destroyed by wild animals. But there is a monster in our own land which is year by year destroying more than that. It is the old bear of melancholy, and with Gospel weapons I propose to chase it back to its midnight caverns. I mean to do two things—a subtraction from your days of depression and an addition to your days of joy. If God will help me I will compel you to see the bright light that there is in the clouds, and compel you to make the best of everything.

In the first place, you ought to make the very best of all your financial misfortunes. During the past year ago, or the long years of financial depression, you have lost years of your life in most uncountable ways. For the question, "How many thousands of dollars shall I put aside this year?" you substituted the question, "How shall I pay my butcher, and my baker, and my landlord?" You had the sensation of rowing hard with two oars, and yet all the time going down stream. You did not say much about it, because it was not polite to speak much of financial embarrassment; but your wife knew. Less variety of wardrobe, more economy at the table, self-denial in art and tapestry, compression, retrenchment. What did not feel the necessity of it? My friend, did you make the best of this? Are you aware of how narrow an escape you made? Suppose you had reached the fortune-teller's ward which you were rapidly going to? Then? You would have been as proud as Lucifer.

How few men have succeeded largely in this world. The mass and yet maintained their simplicity and religious consecration. No one man out of a hundred. There are glorious exceptions, but the general rule is that a man gets well off for the world he gets poorly off for the next. He loses his sense of dependence on God. He gets a distaste for prayer meetings. With plenty of bank stocks and plenty of Government bonds, what does that man do? He says, "Give me this day my daily bread." How few men largely successful in this world are bringing souls to Christ, or showing self-denial for others, or even for their own souls. You can count them all upon your right fingers and two thumbs.

One of the old covetous souls, when he sick, and about to die, used to have a list brought in—a list of things he had bought with his money, and he would say, "Oh, the poor fellow, he'll pay my bill at least, won't he?" "Oh, he isn't quite insane enough for that!"—Gaulois.

WAR COST TO DATE.

ABOUT \$3,000,000 A DAY THE AVERAGE EXPENSE OF FIGHTING ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The first twenty-nine days of the war which the United States is waging against the kingdom of Spain cost this country about \$80,000,000, or \$2,700,000 a day.

The cost of operations in the future will probably not be so great, as quite one-half of the expenditures so far have been in the way of preparation, the requirement of warships, guns and equipments. The ordinary cost should run about \$1,000,000 a day. It is estimated that more than 200,000 persons are actively employed helping the nation and sea forces to get into fighting trim.

The persons who derive the most profit from contracts with the Government are those who have ships, guns, commissary supplies, boots, shoes, tents, cutlery, tinware and fannels to sell, and the railway companies.

FORCED MARCHES AT MOBILE.

The Regulars Put Through a Ten-Mile Trip Every Day.

MOBILE, Ala. (Special).—The four regiments of infantry at Camp Copinger are now more or less exhausted.

The troops are getting some fine Cuban practice by forced marches of ten miles a day, with advance and rear guards and ambulances following to pick up those who may fall by the wayside. These practice marches are most severe, the men carrying full outfits and 200 rounds of ammunition, but they stand the test well, and few have been overcome by the heat. At the volunteer camp the troops are rapidly becoming efficient under the unceasing instructions of army and volunteer officers, the men drilling at least eight hours a day.

Killed While at Prayer.

Sarah Jane Phillips, age twenty-two years, wife of a minister in the home in Anderson, Penn., was killed by a bolt of lightning. She was near the chimney when the flash struck the house.

OF THIS WORLD AS PARADISE IN AHEAD OF DRY TORTUGAS.

And yet here we stand trembling and fearing to go out, and we want to stay on the dry sand, and amid the stormy petrels, when we are invited to arbors of jessamine, and birds of paradise.

One season I had two springtimes. I went to New Orleans in April, and I marked the differences between going toward New Orleans and then coming back. As I went on down toward New Orleans, the verdure, the foliage, became thicker and more beautiful. When I came back, the further I came toward home the less the foliage, and less it became until there was hardly any. Now, it all depends upon the direction in which you travel. If a spirit from heaven should come toward our world, he is traveling from June toward December, from radiant toward darkness, from hanging gardens toward icebergs. And one would not be very much surprised if a spirit of God sent forth a word to come, ward our world should be toward to come. But how strange it is that we dread going out toward that world when going is from December toward June—from the snow of earthly misery or from the gloom of sorrow—from the arctic of trouble toward the tropics of eternal joy.

Oh, what an adorable dying! We get so used to the malarial marsh in which we live that we are afraid to go up and live on the hilltop. We are alarmed because vacation is coming. Best programme of celestial minstrels and halilelujah, no innumerable and sinful and keep it in. Produce us to Elijah, and John Milton and Boudouine. Keep our feet on the sharp cobblestones of earth instead of planting them on the bank of amaranth in heaven. Give us this small island of a leprosy world, instead of the immensities of splendor and delight. Keep our hands full of nettles, and our shoulder under the burden, and our neck in the yoke, and hopple on our ankles, and handcuffs on our wrists.

"Dear Lord," we seem to say, "keep us down here where we have to suffer, instead of sending us up where we might live and reign and rejoice."

We are like persons standing on the cold steps of the national picture gallery in London, under umbrella in the rain, afraid to go in to see the pictures. The pictures, and the Raphaels, I come to them and say, "Why don't you go inside the gallery?" "Oh, they say," we don't know how to get in." "I say," I say, "Don't you see the door is open?" "Yes," they say, "but we have been so long on these cold steps, we are so attached to them we don't like to leave." "But," I say, "it is much brighter and more beautiful in the gallery, you had better go in."

They say, "We know exactly how it is out here, but we don't know exactly how it is inside."

So we stick to this world as though we preferred cold drizzle to warm habitation. We are like persons standing on the cold steps of the national picture gallery in London, under umbrella in the rain, afraid to go in to see the pictures. The pictures, and the Raphaels, I come to them and say, "Why don't you go inside the gallery?" "Oh, they say," we don't know how to get in." "I say," I say, "Don't you see the door is open?" "Yes," they say, "but we have been so long on these cold steps, we are so attached to them we don't like to leave."

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Accustomed to It.

Ellie—Jack, dear, do you think you can stand up in the battle's brunt?

Jack—Oh, yes; I have become quite accustomed to face powder.—New York Evening World.

Thrilling.

He—That must be a very interesting book you are reading.

She—Oh, it's awfully exciting! The heroine changes her gown six times in the first chapter.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 50c. for 50 Pills. 25c. for 25 Pills. 10c. for 10 Pills.

Melancholy is blinded hope, hunting for her sister, Happiness.

Sent Free, Klondike Map.

From Gold Commissioner's official survey. Address Gardner & Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

The sine we put in our lives, we are apt to get into those of others.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CURET & Co., Toledo, O.

Each act has a moral gravitation like the power that finds planets.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Promise is the note and performance is the coin which redeems it.

I use Pilo's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Jackson, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

Charity does not consist in calling error truth and truth error.

No-TO-BAC For Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. Makes weak strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Tall trees fall harder than saplings.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co., only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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WRITE! FULTON, Att'y, Denton, Tex. If you have money due you in Texas or South,

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No need to lose a day of delightful spring riding.

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Are Ready For You.

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